

ప్రతిదినము ప్రకటింపఁబడును

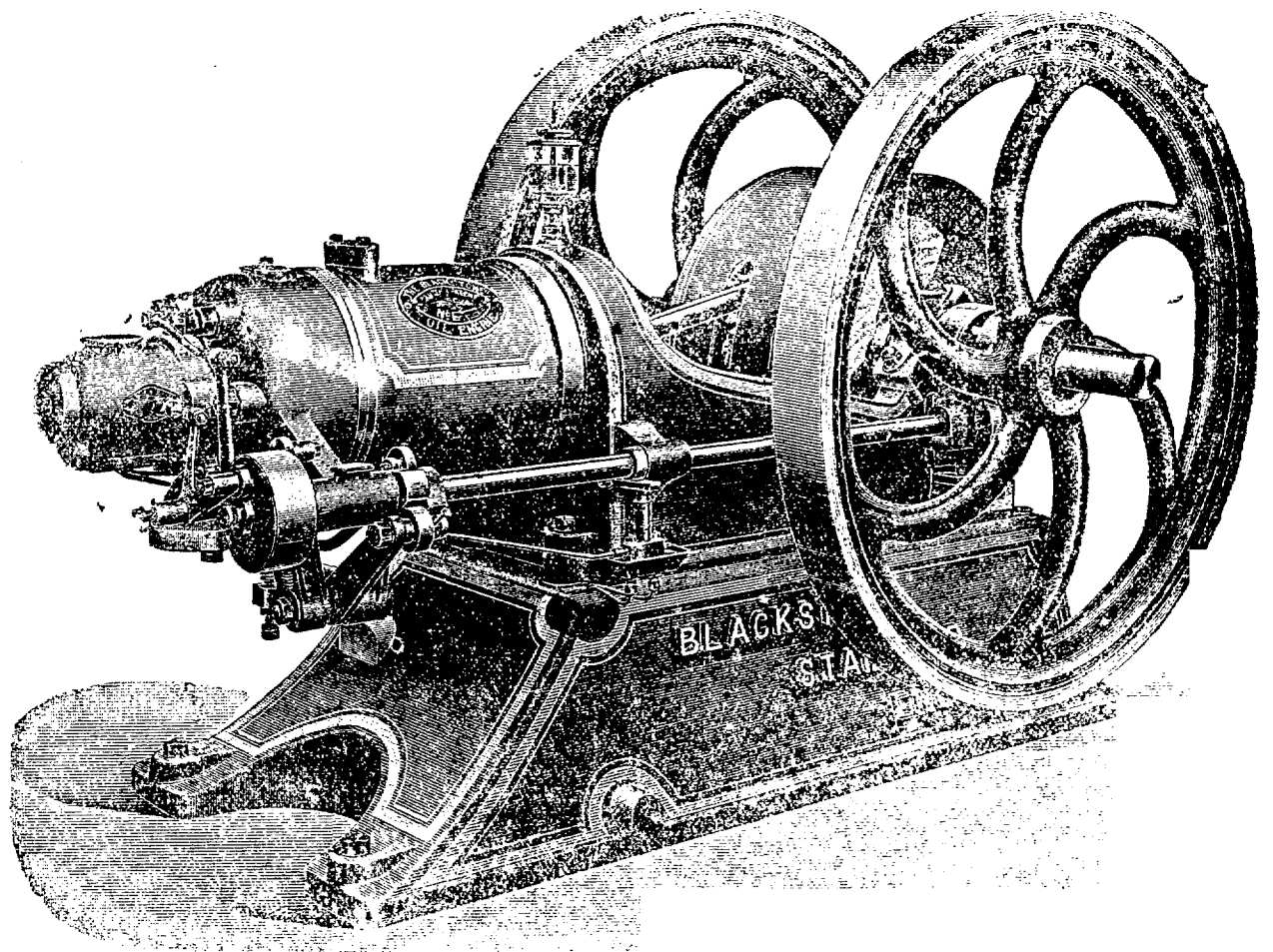
NO. 290

సంఘిక ౨=౦

నూరింకా వల 0-10-0 అక్షాంశం.



6, తంబుకెట్టి వీధి, మచరాను.



బొంబాయి, బెజవాడ, లావోరు, రంజపూరు.

అంతర్గతమునకు, 1874, జనవరి 1

12 మాసములకు 3-0-0  
 'ఆంధ్రవర్తిక' పోస్టుచాక్సు నెం 212 వడరామ్.

మే జేజు, ఆధ్యాత్మిక జాతీయ, మదరాసు.

అన్యతాంజనం డిపోవారి ఔషధాలయమునందు అన్యతాంజనం, తామరతైలము, మోహినితైలము, పంతచూర్ణము మొదలగు ముఖ్యౌషధములే గాక, ఇతరము లగు మందులు కూడ, అనేకము లున్నవి. కావలసినవారు కేటలాగును తెప్పించి చూడవచ్చును. కేటలాగునకు వ్రాసినచో తక్షణం పంపెదము.

మ.దా.ప.

శ్రీకృష్ణాచార్యులు

బహుదరము  
వైద్యవిద్య

అన్ని భాషలలో దొరుకును.

రాజవైద్య నారాయణుని కేళిపత్రి,

(1706)                  27, చీమలవాడ, మధురై.

స్క్రిలకు ప్రత్యేకస్థలము. ఘోషాస్క్రిలకు వరుసలకు నిర్ణయంపబడియున్నది.





# ద్వితీయ భిలాభతు దివసము

## మదరాసు పీచియెద్ద పెద్ద సభ

బలవంతమున సమావేశమగుట

నిన్నటిదినమున భిలాభతు దివసమును మదరాసు జనపరిషత్తును ఏర్పరచుటకు దురాజములను మూసివేసిరి. ఉపవాస ప్రకటనల నాచరించిరి. పీచియెద్ద పెద్ద సభకు పాల్గొనవలసివచ్చిరి. సాయంత్రమున మహాసభకు విచ్చేసిరి. మదరాసు జనపరిషత్తును ఏర్పరచుటకు.

మనీషులతో మహమ్మదీయులు పాల్గొనవలసివచ్చిరి. తిరువల్లిక్కేటిలోనున్న బామ్మమసీదులోనికి చాలమంది మహమ్మదీయులువచ్చిరి. 8000 ప్రార్థనల గావించిరి. ఆగ్రహారమున చూపిరవలసిన కేసాని కర్ణిండును పీచియెద్ద పెద్ద సభకు పాల్గొనవలసివచ్చిరి. సాయంత్రమున మహాసభకు విచ్చేసిరి. మదరాసు జనపరిషత్తును ఏర్పరచుటకు. మనీషులతో మహమ్మదీయులు పాల్గొనవలసివచ్చిరి. తిరువల్లిక్కేటిలోనున్న బామ్మమసీదులోనికి చాలమంది మహమ్మదీయులువచ్చిరి. 8000 ప్రార్థనల గావించిరి. ఆగ్రహారమున చూపిరవలసిన కేసాని కర్ణిండును పీచియెద్ద పెద్ద సభకు పాల్గొనవలసివచ్చిరి. సాయంత్రమున మహాసభకు విచ్చేసిరి. మదరాసు జనపరిషత్తును ఏర్పరచుటకు.

మహాసభకు పాల్గొనవలసివచ్చిరి. తిరువల్లిక్కేటిలోనున్న బామ్మమసీదులోనికి చాలమంది మహమ్మదీయులువచ్చిరి. 8000 ప్రార్థనల గావించిరి. ఆగ్రహారమున చూపిరవలసిన కేసాని కర్ణిండును పీచియెద్ద పెద్ద సభకు పాల్గొనవలసివచ్చిరి. సాయంత్రమున మహాసభకు విచ్చేసిరి. మదరాసు జనపరిషత్తును ఏర్పరచుటకు.

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\* \* \* \*

రంగము.

రంగములో 19 వ తేదీన కాలిఫ్ కృతవార సందర్శనములో బహుళమున దురాజములను కట్టివేసిరి. మ. జైమియును నడువలేదు. మద్యాన్నమును సభించిరి. ఇద్దరును

దురాజములను కట్టివేసిరి. మ. జైమియును నడువలేదు. మద్యాన్నమును సభించిరి. ఇద్దరును

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కలకత్తా.

కలకత్తా నగరములో కాలిఫ్ దివసమును మహమ్మదీయులు సమరముగా జరుపెను. మహమ్మదీయులు పాల్గొనవలసివచ్చిరి. తిరువల్లిక్కేటిలోనున్న బామ్మమసీదులోనికి చాలమంది మహమ్మదీయులువచ్చిరి. 8000 ప్రార్థనల గావించిరి. ఆగ్రహారమున చూపిరవలసిన కేసాని కర్ణిండును పీచియెద్ద పెద్ద సభకు పాల్గొనవలసివచ్చిరి. సాయంత్రమున మహాసభకు విచ్చేసిరి. మదరాసు జనపరిషత్తును ఏర్పరచుటకు.

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అలహాబాదు.

అలహాబాదులోని లిఖరు సంఘమువారు మహమ్మదీయుల బహుళమున సమరముగా జరుపెను. మహమ్మదీయులు పాల్గొనవలసివచ్చిరి. తిరువల్లిక్కేటిలోనున్న బామ్మమసీదులోనికి చాలమంది మహమ్మదీయులువచ్చిరి. 8000 ప్రార్థనల గావించిరి. ఆగ్రహారమున చూపిరవలసిన కేసాని కర్ణిండును పీచియెద్ద పెద్ద సభకు పాల్గొనవలసివచ్చిరి. సాయంత్రమున మహాసభకు విచ్చేసిరి. మదరాసు జనపరిషత్తును ఏర్పరచుటకు.

పునా.

పునా కంటన్మెంటులో జరిగినదిమంత జోరుగా జరుగలేదు. కొన్ని దురాజములను మూతము మూసివేసిరి. చాల దురాజములను తెరచియుండెను. కానాటు మార్కెటులో కొనాటుకాడు మూతముగా దురాజములను పెట్టిరి. అప్పుడు వారు దురాజములను కట్టవలసివచ్చిరి. తిరువల్లిక్కేటిలోనున్న బామ్మమసీదులోనికి చాలమంది మహమ్మదీయులువచ్చిరి. 8000 ప్రార్థనల గావించిరి. ఆగ్రహారమున చూపిరవలసిన కేసాని కర్ణిండును పీచియెద్ద పెద్ద సభకు పాల్గొనవలసివచ్చిరి. సాయంత్రమున మహాసభకు విచ్చేసిరి. మదరాసు జనపరిషత్తును ఏర్పరచుటకు.

## ప్రత్యేకపు ఖాళీ అమ్మకము.

మిగుల చౌకధరలు.

ఇంటివైస ఇంటివై ఇంటివైస  
కప్పువెంటలు కప్పులు కప్పువెంటలు  
మిక్కిలి మేల్కొన మంగుళూరు ముడి మేల్కొన  
ముడివెంటలు ఇప్పటిమేల్కొన నమసరించి అవరియల్  
ములు, లోటువెంటలు, తగ్గిముల్లులు, పాలివడ్లు, మున్ను  
కాని నమసరించే తయారుచేయబడును. అర్హుల ఇచ్చి  
ఇప్పటిమేల్కొన ఇంటివైస, క్రేప్ మేల్కొన ఇంటివైస, ప్లాక్  
ముక్కలు, వోల్ ఇంటివైస, రిడ్జు (ఇంటివైస, వెంటలు,  
ప్లాట్టువైస, వెంటిలేట్లు, ధారాళముగా కుక్కి  
మేల్కొన (కలరించువల్లు చేయు సాధనములు), అలంకార  
మేల్కొన, సాదామేల్కొన, క్రిందవరచురాల్లు (ప్రోరింగ్స్)  
(సిలింగ్స్) మొదలగు అన్నివిధములైన తమిళములు  
తగ్గింపుకొనే, తగ్గింపుకొనే పురమామీగా తయారుచేయ  
బడును. కానీటి, డ్రాయింగ్ గొట్టుములు, బెంట్లు (కంపులు)  
మొదలగు గొట్టుములు, సర్ కిక్సాంపాజిన్ మొదలగునవి  
మొదలగు తయారుచేయబడును. ఒకసారి అర్హుల ఇచ్చి చూడ  
వచ్చును. ఉత్తరము ఈ క్రింది విలాసమున ప్రాయశః  
మానేజరు, బి. ఎన్. ఇండస్ట్రియల్ హౌస్

(1976) పోస్టు బిల్లులు, (కొచ్చిన్ స్టేటు)  
Manager  
B. N. Industrial Home  
P O. Qllur (Cochin State.)

# విజ్ఞానచంద్రికా

## గ్రంథములు.

నలవరకు

నగమువెలకు అమ్మబతును

క్రొత్తపు సకములు అమ్మవేమునిమిత్రమే

1. రాజయోగ ముద్దము, నవల 0-10-0
2. విజయగర్ సామ్రాజ్యము 0-10-0
3. సూత్రాభివ్రంశి 0-10-0
4. అర్థకామ్రంశి 1-వ భా. 0-12-0
5. , 2-వ భా. 0-10-0
6. కృతసాయ కామ్రంశి 1-వ భా. 0-10-0
7. , 2-వ భా. 0-12-0
8. స్వీయచరిత్రము 2-వ భా. విశేషవింగము 0-18-0
9. కృతకామ్రంశి 1-0-0

వె. ల. నె. అమ్మలు కంపుకొనవలయును.

చిరునామా: డాక్టర్ ఆచంట - లక్ష్మీవతి

బి. ఏ. ఎం. బి. సి. ఎం.

## మేనేజర్ విజ్ఞానచంద్రికామండలి

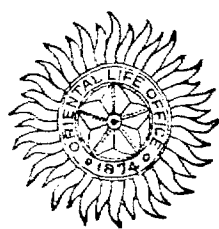
[2110]

హంటుకోడు, మదరాసు.

## ఇంద్రజాల మహేంద్రజాలము

ఈ అపూర్వ గ్రంథములో జర్మనీ గారవి, నూగద్యపి, హస్తలాయము, ఇంగ్లీషు ఇంద్రజాలము, మంగళకామ్రంశి, భూతవైద్యము, యంత్రములు, అమెరికానానీ చీట్లవేళ తయారుచేయబడినవి, ముఖ్యముగా కలెక్టరు, ఇంగ్లీషు మహమ్మదీయములు, ముఖ్యముగా పుస్తకములు, బీజములతో నూర్చుచున్నవి, కీరములతో కలకాయలతో ముట్టబడినవి, భూమిపై గజములవలె గాలిలో మహమ్మదీయ విరాధారముగా నిల్చుట మొదలగు విచిత్రములు ఆశ్చర్యకరము. ఈ గ్రంథమును చదివి అత్యంతముగా మేల్కొనవలయునని గాఢముగా యిచ్చుచున్నాం. దీని ధర 4-0-0 రూపము. (2113)

సి. ఆర్. జనార్దనం నాయుడు, ఒంగోలు, గుంటూరు జిల్లా.



ఓరియంటల్

క గవర్న

మెంటు సెక్యూరిటీ

లైఫ్ అస్సూరన్సు కంపెనీ, లిమిటెడ్.

1874 సం. స్థాపితము.

హెడ్డాఫీసు, బొంబాయి.

మానేజరు: ఆర్. పాటర్ సన్ బ్రదర్.

5 కోట్ల రూపాయలకు వైగా మూలధనమున్నది.

రూ. 13,34,03,783 లు చెల్లించినవలసిన భీమాలు

రూ. 78,45,175 లు 1918 సంవత్సరపురాబడి

5 కోట్ల రూపాయలకు వైగా యంతరవరకు చెల్లించియున్నాము.

ఈ కంపెనీ తరపున చనిచేయుటకు ఏజెంట్లు కావలయును. వారు అనుభవ శాలురుగ నుండవలయును. ధరావత్తు చెల్లించవలయును.

ధరఖాస్తు ఫారములకు యీ క్రింది విలాసమునకు వ్రాయుడు. 671

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దేశములలోని జాతులు ఒకటే అయినా, వర్ణం, భాష, ఇంకియా, మొదలగు దేశములకు స్వయం నిర్ణయాధికారము చేయవలసివచ్చుచే, నిరాశ జనించెను. మిత్రమండలి దేశములయొక్క కరిష్కారము గావలసిన ప్రయత్న లనేకము లుండును, తురుష్క సమస్య మహమ్మదీయ ప్రభం చమును కలపఁజూరము గావించుచున్నది. తురుష్కలను యూరప్రముండి తరిమివైది, ఆసియా లో వారి యాధీనమునందున్న రాజ్యములను కొన్నిటిని లాగి నేతవలయునని, త్రై స్త్రపులిపున తలపెట్టుచున్నది. ఆర్మీనియను వధ లిందుల కొక కారణముగ దెలుపుచున్నది. ఆర్మీనియనులు తురుష్కులపై చాలకాలమునుండియు కుట్రల జేయుచుండెను. క్రీతి గర్వ వీరి ఎదురున్నను ఈ విషయమునం దెంతవరకు ప్రయత్నముగలదో విచారణసంఘ మేర్పించి విచారించుట న్యాయము గాని, ఆర్మీనియను వధ లను మిషో తురుష్క సామ్రాజ్య విచ్ఛిన్నమునకు బూతులు, న్యాయము గానాదు. కాకస్తాన్ నోపిలుపై నాకాదేశము ప్రై కదళము బాపబడు జేర్చింది. అంతరి పోస్టు కెలిగ్రాఫ్ యుద్ధశాఖ నిత్యమండలి వశముగ నున్నది. కర్దిస్తాను రాష్ట్రము ప్రత్యేక భాగముగ గావించబడుననియు, భావి తురుష్కదేశము నీ భాగము కర్దిస్తాను మిషపాట్యులయందు వేరు కరుచుననియు, కర్దక ప్రభువు దొంగుచున్నాడు. తురుష్క సమస్య నీ రీతిని జీవగర్భమునలన, ఆసియాలో శాంతి దిశకాలము లుండెను కర్దను ప్రభువునకు దెలియును. ఆసియానులకు పిచ్చులు ఏమియునుగలదో యి కర్దను ప్రభువే తొదియవనుచున్నాడు ఇట్టి సీతిలో సామ్రాజ్య ప్రకలనునా నవతులలో నాకర్కర్క మే ముందును? కర్దను ప్రభువు, తా నవలంబించుచున్న వధలి ఫలప్రద ము గాదేమానని పండితులకును చూడ, మహమ్మదీయుల హింసము నేల నిరాశించవలెను? వంగ దేశ విభజనము గూర్చి చేసిన పోరాటమునే, కర్దను ప్రభువు తిరిగి గావించుటలేదా? తురుష్క సమస్య తుద కీ రీతిని కరిష్కరించబడినచు, భారత దేశపు మహమ్మదీయులలో నపూర్వముగ మకస్తావమున యుచున్నది.

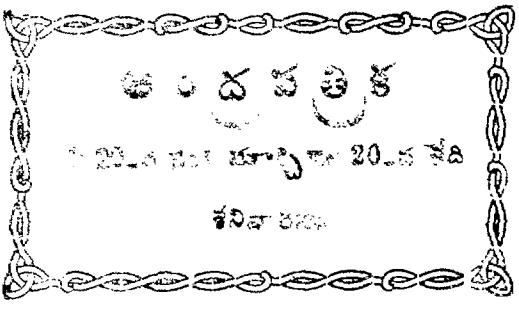
దేశములలోని జాతులు ఒకటే అయినా, వర్ణం, భాష, ఇంకియా, మొదలగు దేశములకు స్వయం నిర్ణయాధికారము చేయవలసివచ్చుచే, నిరాశ జనించెను. మిత్రమండలి దేశములయొక్క కరిష్కారము గావలసిన ప్రయత్న లనేకము లుండును, తురుష్క సమస్య మహమ్మదీయ ప్రభం చమును కలపఁజూరము గావించుచున్నది. తురుష్కలను యూరప్రముండి తరిమివైది, ఆసియా లో వారి యాధీనమునందున్న రాజ్యములను కొన్నిటిని లాగి నేతవలయునని, త్రై స్త్రపులిపున తలపెట్టుచున్నది. ఆర్మీనియను వధ లిందుల కొక కారణముగ దెలుపుచున్నది. ఆర్మీనియనులు తురుష్కులపై చాలకాలమునుండియు కుట్రల జేయుచుండెను. క్రీతి గర్వ వీరి ఎదురున్నను ఈ విషయమునం దెంతవరకు ప్రయత్నముగలదో విచారణసంఘ మేర్పించి విచారించుట న్యాయము గాని, ఆర్మీనియను వధ లను మిషో తురుష్క సామ్రాజ్య విచ్ఛిన్నమునకు బూతులు, న్యాయము గానాదు. కాకస్తాన్ నోపిలుపై నాకాదేశము ప్రై కదళము బాపబడు జేర్చింది. అంతరి పోస్టు కెలిగ్రాఫ్ యుద్ధశాఖ నిత్యమండలి వశముగ నున్నది. కర్దిస్తాను రాష్ట్రము ప్రత్యేక భాగముగ గావించబడుననియు, భావి తురుష్కదేశము నీ భాగము కర్దిస్తాను మిషపాట్యులయందు వేరు కరుచుననియు, కర్దక ప్రభువు దొంగుచున్నాడు. తురుష్క సమస్య నీ రీతిని జీవగర్భమునలన, ఆసియాలో శాంతి దిశకాలము లుండెను కర్దను ప్రభువునకు దెలియును. ఆసియానులకు పిచ్చులు ఏమియునుగలదో యి కర్దను ప్రభువే తొదియవనుచున్నాడు ఇట్టి సీతిలో సామ్రాజ్య ప్రకలనునా నవతులలో నాకర్కర్క మే ముందును? కర్దను ప్రభువు, తా నవలంబించుచున్న వధలి ఫలప్రద ము గాదేమానని పండితులకును చూడ, మహమ్మదీయుల హింసము నేల నిరాశించవలెను? వంగ దేశ విభజనము గూర్చి చేసిన పోరాటమునే, కర్దను ప్రభువు తిరిగి గావించుటలేదా? తురుష్క సమస్య తుద కీ రీతిని కరిష్కరించబడినచు, భారత దేశపు మహమ్మదీయులలో నపూర్వముగ మకస్తావమున యుచున్నది.

దేశములలోని జాతులు ఒకటే అయినా, వర్ణం, భాష, ఇంకియా, మొదలగు దేశములకు స్వయం నిర్ణయాధికారము చేయవలసివచ్చుచే, నిరాశ జనించెను. మిత్రమండలి దేశములయొక్క కరిష్కారము గావలసిన ప్రయత్న లనేకము లుండును, తురుష్క సమస్య మహమ్మదీయ ప్రభం చమును కలపఁజూరము గావించుచున్నది. తురుష్కలను యూరప్రముండి తరిమివైది, ఆసియా లో వారి యాధీనమునందున్న రాజ్యములను కొన్నిటిని లాగి నేతవలయునని, త్రై స్త్రపులిపున తలపెట్టుచున్నది. ఆర్మీనియను వధ లిందుల కొక కారణముగ దెలుపుచున్నది. ఆర్మీనియనులు తురుష్కులపై చాలకాలమునుండియు కుట్రల జేయుచుండెను. క్రీతి గర్వ వీరి ఎదురున్నను ఈ విషయమునం దెంతవరకు ప్రయత్నముగలదో విచారణసంఘ మేర్పించి విచారించుట న్యాయము గాని, ఆర్మీనియను వధ లను మిషో తురుష్క సామ్రాజ్య విచ్ఛిన్నమునకు బూతులు, న్యాయము గానాదు. కాకస్తాన్ నోపిలుపై నాకాదేశము ప్రై కదళము బాపబడు జేర్చింది. అంతరి పోస్టు కెలిగ్రాఫ్ యుద్ధశాఖ నిత్యమండలి వశముగ నున్నది. కర్దిస్తాను రాష్ట్రము ప్రత్యేక భాగముగ గావించబడుననియు, భావి తురుష్కదేశము నీ భాగము కర్దిస్తాను మిషపాట్యులయందు వేరు కరుచుననియు, కర్దక ప్రభువు దొంగుచున్నాడు. తురుష్క సమస్య నీ రీతిని జీవగర్భమునలన, ఆసియాలో శాంతి దిశకాలము లుండెను కర్దను ప్రభువునకు దెలియును. ఆసియానులకు పిచ్చులు ఏమియునుగలదో యి కర్దను ప్రభువే తొదియవనుచున్నాడు ఇట్టి సీతిలో సామ్రాజ్య ప్రకలనునా నవతులలో నాకర్కర్క మే ముందును? కర్దను ప్రభువు, తా నవలంబించుచున్న వధలి ఫలప్రద ము గాదేమానని పండితులకును చూడ, మహమ్మదీయుల హింసము నేల నిరాశించవలెను? వంగ దేశ విభజనము గూర్చి చేసిన పోరాటమునే, కర్దను ప్రభువు తిరిగి గావించుటలేదా? తురుష్క సమస్య తుద కీ రీతిని కరిష్కరించబడినచు, భారత దేశపు మహమ్మదీయులలో నపూర్వముగ మకస్తావమున యుచున్నది.

రనేక మినహాయింపుల గోరిరి. ఈ మినహాయింపుల సంగీకరించుచో, క్రస్తుత సంద్ధి నిబంధనల స్వరూపమే మారిపోవును. అమెరికాకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు, సంద్ధివక్రము మూలశ్చేర నయినట్లునే ఎంచవచ్చునని ప్రెసిడెంటు విచ్చిను గారు చెలిపియుండిరి. శాంతిప్రియల కీ వార్త మిగుల కలఁగయుగ నుండక మానదు. జర్మను ప్రెసికోనడవము సమసిలోయెనని సంతసించక ముందే, రష్యాలో జాల్మివిక్రల యాకుడవము అంటువ్యాధిలె నెగ్రాటాచున్నది. రుష్య ను జారుగారి నిరాశుక కరిపాలన ముతిరింది, విప్లవము జయప్రదముగాగనే, అతివాదము చెల రేగెను. మిత్రమండలి మునుకు ప్రోత్సలములగి అతివాద కక్షప్రాజల్యమును తగ్గించవలెనని విక్ర ము దలి దేశములు జేసి ప్రయత్నములు వ్యర్థమై, రుష్యాదేశమం ద తలను జాల్మివిక్రల ప్రాజ ల్యము మితిమీరిలోయెను. వీరి సైన్యముల ప్రభా వముకన్న, గ్రంథముల ప్రభావమే, అధికముగ గాన్పించుచున్నది. తమ యాద్యేకములను వ్యాపింక జేయుటకే వీ రెక్కుడగి ప్రయత్నించుచున్నారు. వీ రొక్కజేకముతో తమ సంచలనమును ముగిం చుట లేదు. ప్రపంచము దంలెటను, కుట్రలబన్న వీరు ప్రయత్నించుచున్నారు. వీరినిజూచి, వాగ రికి ప్రపంచ మిప్పుడు తత్తరపాలుజెంద నట్టి యావ పరము కలిగినదా?

ప్రపంచం దిక కలిగియున్న, వీరి యుద్దేశ వ్యాపక మానకు కొంతవడి యునుకూలముగ జూన్చి. వాగ రికి ప్రపంచ మలో నే భాగమునందు జూచినచు, కార్మికులకును ధనవంతులకును ప్రజల మగు పోరాట మిప్పుడు జరుగుచున్నది. నేడు రైల్వే కని వారల సమ్మెకట్టు. రేపు బొగ్గుకనివారల సమ్మెకట్టు. మరెయ్యోరోజు క ర్యాగారపు పనివారల సమ్మె కట్టు. హెచ్చువేతనములతో కార్మికులు సంతృప్తి జెందెదరా? ఆ కాలము గడచిపోయినది. యజ మానులతో బాలు లాభములను వంచుకొనినంత మూర్ఖమున, వాటికి రృప్తికలుగువా? అదియు గడ చిపోవుచున్నది. క్రస్తుత సమస్య ఎద్ది? బొగ్గుగను లన్నియు ప్రజల స్వాధీనము గావలయునని, సాం ఘికవాను లిప్పు డొక్కదేశములో గోరుచున్నారు. తమ కోర్కె నావేనిచో, శాసనాలి క్రమము సహితము గావించి. ప్రభుత్వమువారిని జలవంత పెట్టడమని ఇటీవల వీరు జెడిరిందిరి. అదృష్టవశ మున క్రస్తుత మట్టి తీవ్ర చర్యలకు గడంగుట ముందిగానను నాకుకుల హిత మంగీకరింపబడి నను, ముందేమి జరుగునో ఎవరు తెల్పుగలరు? ఇట్టి పోరాటము కొలదిగో గొప్పగనో క్రతి దేశము నందును కొనసాగుచున్నది. ప్రకాంతముగ హిం దూదేశమునందే, సమ్మెకట్టుల ప్రారంభముగ నుండ, పాశ్చాత్యదేశముల స్థితిని వర్ణించ నవస రములేదు. పా ఘిక వాదమున చరమదశ నాశిం చుచున్న జాల్మివిక్రలకు తమ యాద్యేకములను వ్యాపింకజేయుట హితకన్న సనుకూలముగ కాల మేమి గావలయును? స్వయం నిర్ణయ సూత్రము నన్ని జాతులకును సమానముగ వర్తింక జేసివచో, నానాజాతుల సంఘము తనవిధులను నెరవేర్చుట కెంతయు వీలుగ నుండియుండెడిది. క్రతుదేశ భాగ ముల ప్రజలకు స్వయం నిర్ణయాధికార మీయ దలపెట్టిన మిత్రమండలివారు స్వదేశములందలి వివిధ జాతులకు స్వయం నిర్ణయాధికార మొసగు టకు వెనుకంజ వైచిరి.

ఫలితమే మయ్యెను? స్వయం నిర్ణయాధికారము హస్తగతమై సంగ్రామానంతరము సాఖ్యాం బుధి నోలలాడెదమని యుద్విఘోరం మిత్రమండలి



### చంద్రవత్సరము

నేటితో సిద్ధాదిసంవత్సరము ముగియను. రేటితో ము. శా. ద్విసంవత్సరము ప్రవేశించును. మాత్రమిచ్చింది, నామము బట్టి భవంతిరముగ గాన్పించుచున్నది కాని సంవత్సర వ్యభావము జరుగు చాని నానుననుకూల కార్యకారణ స బంధము లేదని ప్రకటించవచ్చును. గడచిపోవుచున్న వత్సరము, ప్రపంచచారిత్రమునం ద్యోతకప్రాము క్యమును ద టక సందియములేదు. ప్రపంచము నంతట చిల్లినపడేసి, మానవరక్తమును నెల యెటవలె ప్రవహింకజేసిన ఘోరసంగ్రామ మంత మొందిరి. జర్మను యుద్ధద్రవ ముతిరింది, మా నవకోటి దెలుగులు కొంతవడి దీప్సించి. జర్మనులు మిత్రమండలికి పాదాక్రాంతులు గావలసినవైచును. యుద్ధకారకుడగు కెయిజరు క్రతిభ యంతరించి కెయిజరు కదవ్యతుడై విదేశమునందు తలదాచి కొనవలసినవైచును. జర్మనీలో నూతన రాజ్యాంగ విధాన మవలంబించబడెను. మిగిలిన క్రతువు అందరును నిలబడే ప్రంగిపోయిరి. మిత్రమండలికి అందు ను ఖ్యముగ ఆంగ్లాసామ్రాజ్యమునకు ఆంధ్ర విజయము చేకూరెను. సంగ్రామోద్దేశ ము. తెచ్చి? మర్యాదము, అన్యాయము ప్రపంచ మునందు శంకింపవలెను. సర్వము, ధర్మము విజ యము గాంచవలెను. స్వార్థంత్ర్యము తన సౌరభ మున చిన్న పెద్ద యెను భేదములేక నన్ని జాతుల పై వెదజల్లవలెను. స్వయం నిర్ణయాధికార మెల్ల రకు జేకూ, కలహాబీజములు రూఢిమాయవల యును. ఇంతయెల, గడచిన క్రతియసంగ్రామమే సంగ్రామములలో కట్టకడపటిదిగ నుండవలయును. ఇట్టి యాల్మిప్రాత్యాయములనే, మిత్రమండలి దేశ ములు గంధీనిర్ణయముతో చాటెను. ఇట్టి విర్యవ పాదము కొరకే, యూరపీయను దేశముల సంతి కలహములతో నట్టి సంబంధములేని, అమెరికా దేశము వ్యాపకమున తన కత్తిమానెను.

క్రతువులు మడిసిరి. సంద్ధివక్రముపై సంత కము జేసి. మిత్రమండలి విధించి. సంద్ధి నిబంధ నల నెల్ల జారు శిరసావహించిరి. క్రతువరాజ యము చేకూరినను, సంగ్రామోద్దేశములు గూడ జానితో పాటు చేకూరెనాయని మన మాలోచించ వలయును. మిగిలీ స ఫల మై రెండవది సేఫలముగానిచో, కలహాబీజము అంత రిం కవు. ప్రపంచశాంతి ఇటువంటి నూ గు లా కు చు నే యుండును. జాగరూకతతో కరికీలించిన, సంగ్రా మోద్దేశము లన్నియు సఫలము గావటుల ఎంచ వలసి వచ్చును. సంద్ధి నిబంధనలకు అమెరికావా సింకను సమ్మతి దెలుపలేదు. సినీలు సభవా

# ఆంధ్ర విద్యా నిధి

## సంవత్సరాదిభిక్షలు

### ఆంధ్రవిద్యాభిమాను లందరును తొలిపండుగ దినమున

ఆంధ్రాభిక్షిని భిక్షలనిచ్చియును, భిక్షల వసూలుచేసియును విద్యావాసము చేతు ప్రార్థింతులు.

మృగశ్రీదగాదు. తరతరములనుండి వెచ్చుబెరిగిన భావము లొక్కమారు దొరికిపోకలభు. నూతన పరిస్థితులకును ప్రాచీన పరిస్థితులకును సంఘర్షణము గలుగుచున్నది. పునర్నిర్మాణము త్వరలో నెరవేరిన దుర్లభము. తుదకు న్యాయమే ప్రవర్తిల్లు ననుటకు మూతము సందియములేదు. పోరాటములను కష్టములను జూచి వెంగొనువారు, పునర్నిర్మాణకార్యమును తిన్నగ పరిశీలింప నేరకు. ప్రపంచమున దంతటను, కార్మికులలో నడచుచున్న స్వాతంత్ర్యభావము ఆకుతావిచుచున్నది. కార్మికు లేజాతివా రయినను, సమాజా శయములతో మెలగుచున్నారు. అంతర్జాతీయ కార్మిక సమావేశము గూడ, పునర్నిర్మాణ సమస్యలను చర్చించినది.

అధికార సంఘములు ప్రజల హాంసలను పోషాడతేక, వాటిని కొంతవడి సఫలతలను చున్నాడు. హిందూదేశమునకు స్వయంసర్వాయాధికారము హస్తాంతరము గాకపోయినను, నూతన రాజ్యాంగ సంస్కరణముల మూలమున ప్రజల కలుగుజోడి విస్తరించును. ఈదప్పు సమస్యను పరిష్కరించుటకు, విల్పరు కమీషను జనించేయుచున్నది. ఇద్దెందు హోంరూలచట్ట మొకటి క్రొత్తగా ప్రవేశపెట్ట బడుచున్నది. ఈ క్రయత్నముల వలనను, ప్రజల హాంసల సంపూర్తిగా పునర్వదము గాకపోయినను, ప్రజాశక్తి విజయమున కారంభమును చున్నట్లు, కనుగొనవచ్చును. ఇట్టి క్రయత్నము లన్నిదేశములలో కొలదిగనో గొప్పగనో జరుగుచు నేయున్నది. కాని పునర్నిర్మాణము చేసారుట కింతకాలమో బట్టును అన్ని దేశములవారును ఇందుకు హృదయ పూర్వకముగ తోడ్పడవలెను. నానాజాతుల సభ వైసిభార మాధారపడి యుండును. ప్రస్తుతమున్న రీతిని నానాజాతుల సభ పునర్నిర్మాణమును కొనసాగించ గలదా యని భవించును. గలగక మానదు. హిందూదేశమున కీ సంఘమునందు స్థాన మొనగబడినది. ప్రాచీనచిక్ పునర్నిర్మాణకార్యము హిందూదేశముపై నూత నిలచియున్న దనుటకు పండితులు లేరు. ప్రస్తుత నిస్సహజు స్థితిలో మూత్రము, హిందూదేశము ప్రపంచ బాధ్యతలను భరింపజాలదు. ఇద్దెందు హిందూదేశము సంపూర్ణ స్వతంత్రములనును పొందినట్లు ఇట్టియు ల్పిష్టవైకకు గడంగజాలరు. పునర్నిర్మాణము నకు, హిందూదేశమే విశేషముగ తోడ్పడ గలుగును. అవదర్శనములను జయించుటచేతనే శాంతి జేకూరునని, ప్రాచీనకార్యము దెలిపిజూపారు. ఈషణములకు మోసపుడు వశముగాక, వాటినే తనవశమునందుకొన వలయునని, మహిమలు జోధించియుండిరి. హిందూదేశ నాగరిక మిట్ట పునాదివైననే హధారపడి యున్నది. త్యాగమే అనందామృతము గోజుటకు మూలసాధనము. అనందమే స్వర్గ సౌఖ్యమున నొనకూర్చును. ఇట్టి మహదాశ యుండునంటే అగునిక భారతీయులు వెనుకకు మరలి యుండవచ్చును. కాని వారి నీయాశయము పూర్తిగ విడదీపోలేదనుటకు గాంధీవంటి యుమ్మి సత్తయును ఇరువదియవ శతాబ్దమునందుద్భవించుటయే ఇందులకు ప్రజల నిదర్శనము.

చాళ్యాన్య నాగరిక నుటలగాక, ఈషణములను వివరితముగ వెంచుచున్నది. ఎంతటి భవము చేకూరినను ఇంకను సంకల్పిలేదు. ఎంతటి భూభాగము లభించినను మరింత చేకము గావలయును. ఎంతటి విహిత సౌఖ్య మొన గూడి నను, మరింత సౌఖ్యము గావలయును. ఈ రీతిన విహిత హాంసలు వెంగిపోవుచున్నవి. భోగాభిలాష హెచ్చుచున్నది. ప్రకృతిశాస్త్ర మెక్కుడుసౌఖ్యము కొరకై ప్రయత్నించుచున్నది. పృథ్వియంతయు మానవుని సౌఖ్యమును పె. పొందించుట కుదయొగ్గించబడుచున్నది. కాని, హృదయ శాంతి లభించుటలేదు. నిజముగ అనందము గలుగుట లేదు. ప్రజల దుర్లభభాసిపోవుట లేదు. కలహము లెక్కువయ్యెను అయినను విస్తరించెను. స్వార్థపరత్వము మిక్కుట జయ్యెను. తుద కిది ఘోరసంగ్రామ రూపము దాల్చెను. సంగ్రామ ముతరించినను, ప్రాతివాదితే చాళ్యాత్మక నింకను మెలకుచున్నది. ఇట్టిస్థితిలో, హిందూదేశము తన ఆధ్యాత్మిక సంజీవము నీతరుణమున బాంధవవలసి యున్నది గాంధీయవాత్మ్యు డిదివరకే తన సంజీవమును ప్రకటించెను. ఇంకను ప్రపంచమునందీ సంజీవము బాగుగ నాలకింప బడలేదు. విహిత భోగాభిలాషనే కళమావధిగ నుంచుకొనక, చాళ్యాత్మిక దేశములు ధార్మిక చింతనే మనమునందుంచుకొని కృషిసల్పుచో, ప్రపంచశాంతి వెంటనే చేకూరును. ఇట్టి భువనసంజీవము హిందూదేశము నుండియే వెలువడవలెను. కాని, ప్రవాధీన స్థితి యుండున్న హిందూదేశము తన హృదయమును విప్పి జెప్పజాలదు. చెప్పినను, చాళ్యాత్మ్య లాలకించుట కిష్టపడదు. హిందూ దేశమునకు హిందూజాత్యంత్రస్వరూపినిపొంద ను త్వరలో జేకూరుక భారతీయుల డేముమునకేగాక, ప్రపంచశాంతికి, గూడ ముఖ్యావశ్యక మగుచున్నది. భారతీయు లిందు కొరకై తమ ప్రయత్నములను కేంద్రీకరింప జేసువలయును. భారతీయులట్టి ప్రపంచ బాధ్యతనుపహించుటకై, ఆంధ్రులు గూడతగిన పూర్వలో సాయపడ వలయును. చేజీకొన యవకాశముల బాంధవులిద్దరకెదుట బాంధవమిదను, నూతన ఎత్తనము పరిదయనను, ఆంధ్రులు తమ బాధ్యతలను జయింపడముగ నిర్వహించి కీర్తి నములగుట భావ్యము. ఆంధ్రుల యెత్తన ప్రాణములు తేకపోలేదు. అరికార్యమౌపమ మూత్రము దాల్చుటయి. నూతన పత్తిర మూంఘులను కార్యమౌల గావించు గాక! భారతీయులు ప్రాచీనచిక్ పునర్నిర్మాణము నకు గడుగుటకై త్వరలో తగిన శక్తవంతులు జరుగు గాక! ప్రపంచ శాంతి సుర్భరముగ నెలకొను గాక! రాష్ట్ర సంపత్తిరము దుడ్రభాము బూని, అధర్మమును నిశించజేయు గాక!

#### బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రాతినిధ్యము:

మెన్మను ప్రభువు సరిహక్కరము

మొన్నటికత్రులో మెన్మను ప్రభువుగారి నిర్ణయమును ప్రధురించియుంటిమి. అనిర్ణయమంతయు న్యాయముగ నున్నదనుటకు సందియములేదు. శాసనసభలకు సమర్థులగు వారినే ప్రజాప్రతినిధులుగ నన్నికొనుట యవసరము. ఎన్నికలపై నిర్బంధములను విధించుట, ప్రజాపరిపాలనమునకు విరుద్ధము. మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రమునందే కారణముచే నయిన నేను, కృత్రిమ విభేదము లుద్ధవించినవి. బ్రాహ్మజేతర సంఘమునునది ఉపాప్రపంచము

లందు మూత్రమే గలదు. మిథ్యాప్రపంచము బాల్చి వాడులాడుట, ఎవరికియినను విగ్రహముగ నుండక మానదు. ప్రస్తుత కాలమునందెట్టి నిది త్రముయినను సమాజములే యుండున్నవి. అందుచే, తర్కసూత్రముల ననుసరించి, ఈ సమస్య హలోచించుటకు విహంగలుగనున్నది. బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రాతినిధ్యపయ్యను పరిష్కరింపకయెందు, బ్రాహ్మజేతర నిర్వచనమును జూచియుట యవసరము. నింతకుమున్ను దెలిపియుంటిమి. బ్రాహ్మజేతరునిన, బ్రాహ్మజేతర హిందువులని జాయింబకమటి నా రనుకొనియుండవలెనని మెన్మను గారూహించి ఆ ప్రకారము నిర్ణయించిరి. బ్రాహ్మణులుకాని వారందరును బ్రాహ్మజేతరులని చెప్పిన చట్టముచెట్టిగారి నిర్వచనము సంగీరించెనో లేదో తెలియదు. బ్రాహ్మజేతర హిందువులలో, నిమ్మజాతులు జేయున్నారా? చేయున్నచో, వారి ప్రత్యేక ప్రాతినిధ్య లాభ మా జడముదరా? నిమ్మజాతులకు కొందరు ప్రతినిధులను, ప్రభుత్వమువారే నియమించెద రనుమాట సర్వమే. కాని, బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రాతినిధ్యరకాశము దీనికి కొంత భారిన నెవరయినను సభ్యత్వమున కధ్యక్షులగుచో, అదేకణముండునా?

ఈ సందియము నమూచెము. మెన్మను ప్రభువుగారు ప్రతి ముంద ఆముచందును, బ్రాహ్మజేతరుల కొక్కొక స్థానమును ప్రత్యేకించిరి. దెప్పిపట్టుమునకు రెండు స్థానములను తిరుకల్వేలి, పాలంగోల పట్టణములకు గలిపి రెండు స్థానములను వారు ప్రత్యేకించిరి. బ్రాహ్మణ ప్రతినిధు లిట్టి ఏర్పాటు తమకు అమృతము నూదించి యుండిరి. బ్రాహ్మణప్రతినిధుల వాడము చాళ్యాత్మకమునందే, మెన్మను ప్రభువు గారింగీరించుచు. బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రతినిధులు గోరింబుల లడిగను, పేర గారి స్థానమును నొంగినయెడల, స్పర్ధి కలకాశము తొలగిపోవును. తగిన ప్రతినిధులు శాసన సభల నలంకరించుట దుర్లభ మిదను. బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రాబుధ్య బ్రాహ్మణప్రా బుధ్యకు రెట్టభిక్షముగ నున్నను రీతిటిలో 28 స్థానములు బ్రాహ్మజేతరులకు ప్రత్యేకించెదవును, వారికను సత్ప్రతిజ్ఞపడునుట, స్వపరిపాలనోద్యమ విజయమునకు ఇంగారము. మెన్మను ప్రభువు దెలిపినటులు బ్రాహ్మజేతరుల కన్యామము జరుగు తమభయము బోగొట్టుటకు, వారికి కనీస స్థానములను ప్రత్యేకించుట లాభకరము గాని, గొప్పస్థానములను ప్రత్యేకించి వారిలో స్వర్ణభావమును సజించజేయుట లాభకరము గాదు. ఈ మధ్య జరిగిన ఎన్నికలలో బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రతినిధు లధిక సంఖ్యలతో శాసన సభమును ప్రవేశింపగలిగిరి. ఇందును, బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రాబుధ్య భిక్షముగ నుండి వారిలో హెచ్చు ప్రబోధము గలిగినపుడు సమర్థులగు బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రతినిధులే ఎకేషింది శాసనసభలలో నిక ప్రవేశించుదురనుటకేమూత్రము సందియముండదు. హిందువులకున్న ప్రదేశ ప్రాతినిధ్యమునందు 37 స్థానములకు బ్రాహ్మణులును బ్రాహ్మజేతరులును పోటీపడవచ్చును. అట్టితర బ్రాహ్మణులకన్న

బ్రాహ్మణేతరులకే విజయవాళాశము లెక్కు  
దుండగలవు.

ఏ కారణముచేత నయినను బ్రాహ్మణేతర  
ప్రాచుర్యందరు కలసి బ్రాహ్మణప్రతిఃకుల నన్ని  
కొనుట తటస్థించినను అందువలన  
గలిగెడి సప్తమేదియు నుండదు.  
బ్రాహ్మణేతరుల విశ్వాసమును బ్రాహ్మణులు  
చూచుకొనని మాత్రమే తలంపవలెను. అట్టితరీ  
తము నన్నికొనిన బ్రాహ్మణేతరులకు బ్రాహ్మణు  
దళకారము చేయు పని ఎవరును చేయవలసినా  
సింపదు. మునిసిపలు కొన్నియందును, తాలూకా  
జిల్లాబోర్డులందును బ్రాహ్మణేతర పథ్య లభిక  
పంఖ్యాకులు పథ్యులగుచున్నారనుట సత్యము.  
కాననభిభవలూ మాత్రము పీఠిక ప్రవేశము లభిం  
చదనుట, సర్వవిరుద్ధము. బ్రాహ్మణులలో విద్య  
వంతుగ వ్యాపించుట వారి కిదివరకు కొంత  
పొచ్చుటలుకలది యుండిన నుండవచ్చును. విద్య  
ఇప్పుడు సెంటుమెంటులలోను వ్యాపించుచున్నది.  
రాబోవు ఎన్నికలలో ధనవంతుల పలుకుబడి  
పొచ్చుగాక దచ్చుదు. బ్రాహ్మణేతరులలోనే ధన  
వంతులగు వర్తకులును, భూస్వాములును, జమీం  
దారులును గలరు. ప్రాచుర్యపంఖ్యయు వలకు  
బడియు పొచ్చుగనున్నపుడు, బ్రాహ్మణేతరుల  
లో నవజయభయ మేల గలుగవలెను? బ్రాహ్మ  
ణులే నికముందును, ఎక్కుడు పలుకుబడి గలిగి  
యుండునను వాదమును తులకాలముగీరించినను  
ఇదివరకు బ్రాహ్మణైతనిధులు బ్రాహ్మణేతరుల  
శ్రేయమున కేమి యుపకృతి నొనర్చిరి? వారు  
ప్రవేశ పెట్టిన తీర్మానములలో నొకటియు  
బ్రాహ్మణుల ప్రత్యేక లాభమును పెంపొందించు  
నదిగ లేదని దృఢముగ జెప్పవచ్చును. వన్నల  
దగ్గింపు మని కోరినను ఇరికేవరకు ఆరోగ్యము  
నకు, విద్యకు ధనమధికముగ నీయవలసి కోరినను  
సెటిల్ మెంటులలో న్యాయము చేకూరవలయునని  
వట్టుదలజూపినను, సార్వత్రికభృంశులదొంగింపుమని  
కోరినను, వంచాయతుల నెలకొల్పుమని గోరనను  
నిష్పంధోచితప్రారంభవిద్యను ప్రతిష్ఠించమని గోరి  
నను, ఇట్టి కోర్కెలన్నియు బ్రాహ్మణేతరుల శ్రే  
యోభివృద్ధికే ముఖ్యవశ్యకము అనుటనిశ్చయము.  
బ్రాహ్మణేతరసాదరు అందుచే గతమును మరచి  
మెట్లను ప్రభువు నిర్ణయము నంగీకరించి స్వపరి  
పాలనా సంపాదకమునకు బ్రాహ్మణులతో గలసి  
పాలుకడుగు లాభకరము. ఉభయసంఘములును  
కొరకూలిన విషయముల కొరకు పోరాడుచుం  
డుట, జీవాభివృద్ధికే సాధనభూతము గాదు. ప్రస్తుత  
తరుణమున, వికాసత్యమే, భారతీయులను త్వరలో  
గమ్యస్థానము చేర్చగలుగునని, ఎల్లదారు గ్రహించ  
గోరెదము.

చెన్నపురి ఆంధ్రులు

చెన్నపురి ఆంధ్రులకు సూతన సంవత్సరాది  
సందర్భమున నెం. 8, నుంకురామశెట్టి పీఠియం  
దలి ఆంధ్రసభా భవనమునందు 21 మార్చి ఆది  
వారం సాయంత్రము 4-20 ఘంటలకు ఆతిథ్య  
మొసంగబడును. తాము దయచేయ బ్రార్థితులు,  
విధేయుడు,  
సామి వేంకటాచలం శ్రేష్ఠి.

కలకత్తాలోని హిందూకాన్గ్రెస్సుల జీతములకు వృద్ధి  
కేసునుగొరగ పోలేను గజలులో కొక ఉత్తరవును ప్రక  
టించి విమర్శించుచు వారి కద్దముల తెలియజేయుచు  
గవర్న మెంటుకు తెలిపితిమనియు నుడివి.

సా ని క వార్త లు

శ్రీసంగీతశాల:—ఈనెల 21 తేది ఆవారము  
సాయంత్రము 4-15 గంటలకు గోఖలేహాలులో ను  
న్యూపిల్లగారి గాత్రపాటయు, నుండర అయ్యగారి కీడినను  
అభిలేశ్వరయ్యగారి వ్యవగముజ జరుగును.

ఆంధ్ర దేశమున వైద్య విద్య:—ఆంధ్ర  
విశాలపట్టణములో నున్న వైద్యశాలకాలకు కళాశాలగ  
మార్పుటకు, గుంటూరులో ఒక వైద్యశాలకాలకు క్రొత్త  
శుభకొల్పటకును, ప్రభుత్వమువారు నిశ్చయించిరి. ఇదిసామ్య  
మైదేశ త్వరలో కాన్యూనాడము చావువలెనని ప్రభుత్వ  
దేశము.

గద్దె రంగయ్యపామిడు గ్రంథాలకుమారు:—  
ఈ గ్రంథాలయ యజమాన్యమున 58, వరదాము త్తయప్పక  
గృహమున సంస్కృత ఉచిత రాత్రి పాఠశాల ఈనెల  
22వ తేది సోమవారము సాయంత్రము 5½ గంటలకు లాడు  
గోవిందరావుగారిచే తెరవబడును. బ్రహ్మకీరంపాక్షుల ఆది  
వారమున కాత్రిగారు “సంస్కృత భాషా ప్రామాన్యము”  
సూక్తి ఉపన్యసించురు.

తిరువల్లిక్కేణి సంగీతసభ:—ఈ సభా యజ  
మాన్యమున యీ నెల 20 తేది శనివారము సాయంత్రము  
5 గంటలకు శ్రీమతి సరస్వతీబాయి “ప్రాచీన మూర్తజ  
ము” సూక్తి పాఠశాల తెరవబడు తేయును. ఆది రము  
సాయంత్రము 4 గంటలకు వైద్యశాధ్యక్షుల గాత్రపాట  
జరుగును. ఈ రెండు సభలను 1 వెంటాచలం శెట్టి కీర్తిలో  
జరుగును.

బామంటు ప్రెస్సు యూనియను:—గవర్న  
మెంటు ప్రెస్సు సేవలకు శుభ శ్రేణిదినము ఉదయాము  
8 గంటలకు మదరాసు లాకా ను త్రితీయక వీసో నున్న  
ప్రింటరులు లేబరు యూనియను భవనమున జరుగును. వారి  
కార్యక్రమగావు, ఎస్. ఎస్. నుబ్రహ్మణ్య ఆయ్యుడగా  
రుపన్యసించెదరు.

గుంటూరు ప్రింటరు గుహస్తాలు:—7-8-20  
ఆదివారం సాయంత్రము చేసిన భిక్ష్యసభా తీర్మానములు.  
1. ప్రస్తుత కాలమానముకలబట్టి ప్రింటరు గుహస్తాలు జీతములు  
యిప్పుడున్న దానికంటె కనీసము రు 100కు రు 60 మకున యె  
క్కువచేయవలెనని ప్రింటరు విషయపూర్వముగా కోరవలసి  
నది. ఈ తీర్మానము ఏకగ్రీవముగా ఆమోదించబడినది. 2. వై  
తీర్మానము అందరికీకర్తవ్య వంతులగుటకు ఈ సభాగ్రామ  
కాధిపతిగారిని కోరడమైనది. ఇదికూడా ఏకగ్రీవముగా ఆమో  
దించబడినది. మా. జే. నరసింహాచార్యులు, అగ్రామ కాధిపతి.

మదరాసు లిబరలులీరు:—ఈసమితివారు మన్ని  
యుల కోర్కెలమీదల సాకభూతిజావును, తీర్చి అధికార  
ములో కల్పింపరాదని మంత్రివర్గమువారిని ప్రార్థించుచున్నాడు.  
ప్రధానమంత్రియొక్కయు, భారత మంత్రియొక్కయు వాగ్దా  
నానుకూలముగ భిగాభకు సంరక్షణముచేయుట తత్వవరము  
అని కార్యకర్త బ్రాయుచున్నాడు.

ప్రభుత్వ సేవకుల సంఘములు:—ఇప్పుడీ స  
ంఘము లనేకములు బహుళజేతున్నవి. ఈ సంఘస్థాపనము  
నది ప్రభుత్వమువారి శెట్టి ఆశీర్వాదములేను. ఆయాకాపుల  
ఉన్నతోద్యోగులు వానికి జేయుత నొసంగవచ్చును. కాని  
అసంఘములలో ఆకాపుల సంబంధించినవాడు కార్యనిర్వాహ  
కులగ నుండవలె అట్టి సంఘములను ప్రభుత్వమువారు  
గుర్తించవలసి ప్రభుత్వమువాడు ప్రకటించుచున్నాడు.

కొత్త పేట డివిజనల్ కౌన్సిలరు:—కొత్తపేట డివి  
జనల్ రెవెన్యూమహాజన శుభ కార్యములకు 28వ తేదిని  
ఆదివారమురోజున రా. (మండ్రి) వాస్తవ్యులు ఈ నువ్వీర్ధ కా  
తీయవాడును నయిన మా. రా. శ్రీ. కందుల వీర గామకన్యామ  
లార్థుల గారి యజమాన్యమున గోదావరిజిల్లా రాజ్ లో  
తాలూకా జేతరపల్లిగ్రామమున జరుగును.

మదరాసు అందుసదరకమరాటా  
రైల్వేకంపెని (లిమిటెడ్)

(ఇంగ్లాండులో ఇంకొక్కరేటు చేయబడింది)

ప్రకటన

1921 సం॥ం మార్చి నెల 31 వ తేదితో  
త్వముగు అభిషేయల్ సంగీరమునందు అరకోక్కి  
ణము, ఇంజనీరింగు వర్కమాపులవద్ద నుండు రంప  
పుపొడివి (సాడవు). బాగు బూడిదనుండి నీరిన  
బాగులను కొనుటకు తెుడ్డను 1920 సం॥ము  
మార్చి నెల 31 వ తేదివారు సాయంత్రము 4 గం  
20 నిమిషముల వరకు రాయపురమునం నుండు  
ఎం. అందు ఎక్. ఎం. రైల్వే ఫీల్డు ఇంజనీరు  
గారివలన పుచ్చుకొనబడును.

ప్రతి తెుడ్డు దరఖాస్తును నీచుచేయబడిక  
కవతులో నుంచి, వా. వై “అరకోక్కి ణము, ఇంజ  
నీరింగువర్కమాపులవద్దనుండు రంపపు పొడివి పొడి  
బాగులను కొనుటకు తెుడ్డను” అని వ్రాసి నంపు  
కొనవలెను. ప్రతి తెుడ్డు దరఖాస్తుతోడను రు 50  
ల నోట్లను పంపవలెను. అంగీకరింపబడిన తెుడ్డు  
దారుడు ఏర్పాటుకాజుడిన నిజంధనల ప్రకార  
ము నడుచుకొనుటకు తప్పిపోయినవారి డిపాజిట్టు  
మొత్తము ఇయ్యబడదు.

3 అంగీకరించుట అయిన పిమ్మట ఆమో  
దింపబడని తెుడ్డులను తెుడ్డుదారులు కట్టిన  
ధరావతులు వావనుచేయబడును.

4 ఎక్కువ మొత్తపు తెుడ్డునుగాని ఇంకే  
తెుడ్డును గాని అంగీకరించుటకు ఫీల్డు ఇంజనీరు  
గారికి కర్పాధ మేమియు లేదు.

ఇందువల్ల తెలియపరచే  
దేమనగా?

కృష్ణ డిస్ట్రిక్టు రిజిస్ట్రార్ గారి యలాకా బందరు  
తాలూకా నందమూరు గ్రామకాపురస్తుకు నందమూరు బ్ర  
హ్మయ్యగారి కుమార్డు.

- 1. కామరాజుగారు పి:కమార్డు.
- 2. పి:రాజుగారు.
- 3. రాజేశ్వరరావుగారు. (2129)
- 4. వెంకటచలశతీశ వుగారు.
- 5. వెంకట సుబ్బారావుగారు.
- 6. వెంకట తారకబ్రహ్మగారు.
- 7. వెద్రాజు బసవరాజుగారి కుమార్డు వెంకట్రా  
మయ్యగారు.

కవుకకం కలుజిజిస్ట్రార్ గారి యలాకా బందరు తా  
లూకా కంచడం గ్రామ కాపురస్తుకు పుప్పూల వెంకటన్య  
మిగారి కుమార్డు రెడ్డయ్యగారి కేర రు 4000-0-0 (కాల్లకేల  
కూలాయలకు) నెలకోక్కింటికి నూటికి వస్త్రంకు ఆజూల  
చొప్పున సాయం 60 కంటాంకు కట్టికో 28-4-1914 ను. తారీ  
ఖు, అస్సాధీ కీర్తాస్త్రీ కవళావస్తాజేబు గ్రాయించి యిచ్చి  
నడమూరు గ్రామంకాలూకు మెరకపల్ల యింక యి 68-82 ను  
తేరి భూమి కవళా వ్రాసి రిజిస్ట్రర్ చేయించియున్నాడు. న్నా  
రు. ఇదరు కవళా దస్తావేజుల తాకిరింద యింకవరకు యేమి  
యింకవలసి యిచ్చింపవలెను.

వ్రాసి యిచ్చింకారీకో 7వ కారైన వెద్రాజు వెంక  
ట్రామయ్యగారు 1917 సం॥లో నందమూరు గ్రామములో  
చనిపోయినాడు.

వారికి వెండ్లి కాలేరు. వారికి వారములు యెవరైనది  
తెలియదు. వారములు యెవరైన వాయ్నయెడల ఇదర దస్తా  
వేజులు ఆసలుఫాయదాటు వారి 1920 సం॥ ఏ. ఏ. 15తారీ  
ఖుగా చెల్లుచున్న దస్తావేజుల తీర్మానించవలసివది. తేరి  
యెడల, కృష్ణాడిస్ట్రిక్టు కోర్టులో ప్లయింటు చేయ బోవు  
చున్నాడు.

బందరు, } హైకోర్టు వకిలు,  
10-8-1920. } జె. డి. శామూయెల్.  
పుప్పూల రెడ్డయ్యగారి కుమార్డు.  
జె. డి. కామయ్యగారి అని యింగ్గిపునరకము పున్నది.



త్రణాశరావు ఇట్లు సాక్ష్యము ఇచ్చి:—నేను  
ఎగరము మినిసిపల్ హైస్కూలులో ఉపాధ్యక్షుడు  
కడేండ్లకుండి యుంటున్నాను. ఆరేళ్లు పూర్వము టీచింగ్  
ఇండెక్షమును పునర్వీక్షణము తాలూకా ఆఫీసులో ను  
స్థాపనచేసాను. ఆ రేళ్లకుందు ప్రాజెక్టు రీ సర్వేయింగ్  
ఇన్స్టిట్యూట్ పరిచేసినాను. 1916, 1917 న వర్షము  
రాజమండ్రి టీచింగ్ కాలేజీలో నేను ట్రైనింగు  
టెక్నికు మూలాను పుయ్యి పోయితిను. మూలాను  
చూచుచువులు కాపురం కుండినాను. బంటువులపేరు  
కామేశ్వరావు. అందుచేత కామో ట్రైనింగు లో  
నేనీ కేసులో రెవ నుద్దాయిని ఎంచుకుదు. నేను  
అయ్యోలోకల గా మూలాను పుయ్యి ఇంటియెద్ద ఆ  
మొదటసారి నేను చూచి చూస్తాను. రెవ నుద్దా  
యి పుయ్యి ఇంటియెద్ద మాడ నాను. అతడు కెకాపు  
య్య గదిలో నుండి ఏమిటో కేసుచూస్తాను.  
మూలాను పుయ్య పేరు మిట్ట మిడి కలదు.  
వెంకట రమణ శ్యా అనే అన్నయ్య గలదు.  
వంకటయ్యకు వెంట రమణ శ్యా పులు పనిచేయుదును  
పుయ్య ఏవోరంకులు, నుద్దయ, తిరుమావూ వస్తాను  
కేసువేయ ప్రయత్నించులో పుడేరాను. నేను రెవ నుద్దా  
యి ఎవరు అని పుయ్యకు అడిగి కాదు. పుయ్య అక్కడ  
వో తిరిగి అప్పుడే మిడిట మిట్ట కలదు కేసుచూ  
స్తాడు చెప్పెను. నేను రాజమండ్రి నుండి 1917 మార్చి  
అఖతాలోనో ఏప్రిల్ నువ్వనో వెళ్ళి యువాను. 1918  
క్విరకులో నేను విడుదలకరచానో నో యున్నాను. మూలాను  
ను పుయ్య కుడి వాలు వైపు ను సారులు విడుదల  
నగరము నుంచి కాదు. వచ్చినప్పుడల్లా నన్ను కలుసుకు  
కొనేవారు అక్కడను వచ్చినప్పుడల్లా నా దగ్గకును వచ్చేవా  
అదిగి విడుదలకరచాలో బంధువులు స్నేహితులు కల  
విడుదలకరచాదగ్గల అదిగి భూమిలున్నవి. 1913న సెంటి  
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నితో కాటాదారుగా నేను ఉంటానోమో అని అడిగినాను.

**172, Bow Bazaar Street,**  
Tel: "Blue Bell" CALCUTTA **Calcutta.**

నోటిను  
నర్సారావుపేటడి॥ము॥కోర్టులో

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# World News.

(Reuter's Agency.)

## Indian Affairs in Parliament.

### Some Important Questions. Burma Rice Control Policy.

LONDON, March 10.

At question time in the House of Commons, Col. Amery stated that one hundred and fifty persons had hitherto been convicted in connection with the disturbances on the occasion of the recent strike among Indian labourers in Fizi. The Commission of Inquiry into the matter included Indian representatives. An armed guard of fifty men had been sent from New Zealand to assist in maintaining order. It had not fired on anybody and had caused no casualties.

Replying to Mr. John Davidson, Mr. Fisher emphasised that the policy of the Indian Government was to improve as rapidly as possible the condition of Indian workers, but British standards could not be adopted in all cases in India.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Fisher stated that the Indian Government was considering the whole question of economic legislation suited to Indian conditions.

In answer to Mr. Talbot, who asked a question with regard to the Indian Government's control of the Burma rice trade, Mr. Fisher pointed out that the export price fixed was considerably below the world price which, but for the control, British possessions would have been compelled to pay. Further more practically the whole exportable surplus had been reserved for British possessions and was being distributed as fairly as possible. He emphasised that the concession to Ceylon involves the surrender of one and quarter millions sterling.

In reply to Lieut. Col. James, Mr. Fisher admitted that Mahomed Ali, leader of the Khilafat Deputation, had been interned in India. He emphasised that the Indian Government was not concerned in the selection of the deputation and he disclaimed responsibility on the subject.

### The South African Enquiry.

Replying to Mr. Bennett, Mr. Fisher said that the South African Government had laid down no condition, which the distinguished non official Indian invited to accompany Sir Benjamin Robertson to South Africa, was not prepared to accept. Difficulties outside the control of the South African Government led to the regretted refusal of the invitation at a very late stage. It was inadvisable to delay the institution of the inquiry indefinitely and it was impracticable for the Indian Government to replace him.

Replying to Mr. Lawson, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Peace Conference was at present giving very careful attention to the question of Kurdistan. The Conference fully realised the necessity of safeguarding the interests of the Kurds and Assyrian Christians.

## ENGLAND

### Levy on War Wealth.

#### Bankers' Opposition.

#### Great Blow to British Credit.

LONDON, March 16.

The opposition of bankers to the capital levy on war wealth was voiced to-day before the Select Committee which is inquiring into the question. Mr. Martin, Chairman of the British Bankers' Association, said that he considered a tax on war profits undoubtedly just, but a tax on war wealth as proposed was a direct attack on thrift. A man, who, during the war, stinted himself to invest in the war loan, would now see his savings raided if they exceeded two thousand sterling, while the profiteer, scattering his newly made riches, went free. Dealing with the effect on trade, Mr. Martin said that the demands on the banks for loans for legitimate purposes were increasing persistently. The trader wishing to do pre-war trade required at least three times the capital. It was a complete fallacy to think that because bankers' deposits had risen there was at hand a surplus fund which could be tapped by taxation.

Mr. Pain, Joint Manager of Lloyds Bank, denied that there was any war wealth. He said that the proposal before the Committee would be the greatest blow the credit of the country had ever had. He gave it as the deliberate opinion of himself and prominent financiers and bankers that if the suggested tax was imposed the country would be in serious danger of a financial panic such as the present generation had never known.

### Profiteering in Electric Lamps.

#### Significant Revelations.

London, March 16.

The Report of the Sub Committee inquiring into profiteering in the electric lamp industry, finds the existence of a trade combination including ninety to ninety-five per cent of the industry, which controls factories and retailers, fixed prices at all stages and regulated the output. The Report considers that standard vacuum lamps now sold to public at three shillings could be sold for two shillings and still leave a satisfactory working profit, also trading discounts are considerably higher than is necessary and should be reduced. The Report further states that one and quarter million half Watt lamps sold to public in 1919 at twelve shillings and six pence were purchased in Holland by the trust at about three shillings each. They would have left an ample margin of profit at eight shillings. The Report finds that there is a possibility of an international combination comprising British, Dutch and American manufacturers, dominating prices over a considerable part of the world. It recommends that the operation of the existing combination should be subjected to public control.

## Britain's Indebtedness.

### Chancellor's Statement.

#### Financiers Must Co-operate to Secure Reduction.

LONDON, March 11.

The debate on high prices took place in the House of Commons to-day. Sir Donald Maclean moved the reduction of the Civil Service estimates by a hundred millions sterling. He urged that the proceeds of the sale of surplus war stores should go to the reduction of the floating debt.

Mr. Chamberlain agreed as to the importance of the reduction of the floating debt and pointed out that the Government had begun to reduce the National Debt and had ceased to borrow in order to balance current expenditure. He expressed concern with regard to the extraordinary expansion of business in the promotion of companies which tended to result in increased competition for the limited supplies of materials and labour. He expressed the opinion that those capitalising or recapitalising a business on the basis of the present inflated profits were taking a dangerous course. Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that the Government alone could not carry out the deflation of credit. Financiers must co-operate and severely scrutinise the demands for credit. He pointed out that the 557 millions sterling for the Civil Service estimates were made up as follows:—Forty three millions for purely accounting charge, which was not expenditure at all; forty-five millions for the bread subsidy which he agreed should be ended as quickly as possible; twenty-three millions owed to railways for maintenance and renewal in war time; fifteen millions for coal, of which twelve millions were repayable with interest; thirty-six millions for loans to Allies including ten millions maximum relief loans to Central Europe and eight millions for relief and reconstruction in Belgium.

#### Additional Expenditure Sanctioned.

Despite his warning that new expenditure must involve the provision of new revenue, the House of Commons had sanctioned ten millions additional expenditure for Old Age Pensions; eleven and a half millions for the housing subsidy; three millions was bonus for the Civil Service; fifteen millions additional for education; twenty two millions for unemployment donations and resettlement for ex-service men, and 124 millions for war pensions. This made a total of 348 millions but of 557 millions sterling of which he did not believe that one penny was challenged at present, and he asked how he could save in those circumstances.

### Financial Position Improving.

Sir Robert Horne winding up the debate said that during the first quarter of 1920 we had paid off an appreciable portion of our debt and had reduced the number of notes in circulation. He believed that the financial position was improving daily and there was no cause for apprehension or despair. He concluded optimistically as regards the exports outlook.

Sir Donald Maclean's motion was rejected by 258 votes to 80.

### Enforcement of Maintenance Order.

#### A Bill in the Lords.

LONDON, March 16.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the enforcement of maintenance orders made in the Dominions and vice versa. The Bill applies to husbands and others liable who have gone to another part of the Empire either before or after the maintenance order has been made. The order must be duly registered and confirmed in a country where the person who is liable is stopping. All Dominions, except some Canadian provinces have accepted the principle of the Bill and have undertaken reciprocal legislation. In Australia legislation will be passed by the Commonwealth and State Parliaments. The Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading of the Bill, said that its necessity had been accentuated by the war. Lord Buckmaster said it was a small but a long overdue instalment of the redress which equity owed to deserted wives.

### India Bound To Accept Resolution on Turkey.

regarding Turkey...

The former German liner *Albatross*, with troops and wives and families, has collided with another former German liner off Gravesend. She is seriously damaged and unable to sail. All on board have been disembarked and will await another ship.

### British Gold for America.

#### Big Purchase of Bonds.

LONDON, March 12.

The "Times" New York correspondent says that with regard to the reports of pending shipments of gold from Britain to America, the British Governor has received from Germany for foodstuffs payments of gold of between 52 and 40 millions sterling, which sum is being utilised for export to America. The first instalment has already been shipped to the United States. It is furthermore reported that the British have already re-purchased twenty millions sterling worth of bonds in the American market. It is pointed out that gold arrivals, will remove the credit stringency and expand business.

### Industrial Insurance in Britain.

#### Drastic Recommendations.

LONDON, March 17.

The Report of the Departmental Committee on the business of industrial insurance companies and collecting societies now issued makes a number of drastic recommendations. It points out that premiums on industrial policies during 1918 exceeded £23 million the number of policies being 51 million. The report declares that a great majority of the policies effected lapse within a short time and the control of the organization of all large societies has been secured by agents. It is therefore argued that societies are conducted primarily in the interests of agents. The report asserts that reckless extravagance is carried on under forms of law in which the Board of Trade is helpless to give protection to the insuring public. The report urges immediate legislation prescribing reforms and increased control.

## British Naval Estimates.

### Mr. Long in the Commons.

#### No Competition in Armaments.

LONDON, March 17.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Walter Long introducing Navy Estimates, emphasised their smallness, which was due to the absence of enemies likely to challenge our supremacy at sea. The only navy approximating ours was that of the United States, but the idea of competition in armaments was repugnant to us all, (Cheers). He hoped that any emulation would be directed towards the reduction of the ample margin over other navies, which Britain and America alike possessed. That was the foundation of the Government's Naval policy. Mr. Long dwelt on the Admiralty's belief in the big ship as the most prominent factors in naval warfare. Referring to Lord Jellicoe's cruise, Mr. Long said that the Government would not be criticised for not hitherto expressing its view as to what it meant to do if critics saw Lord Jellicoe's reports. The latter required the most careful examination and involved great considerations. It was not purely a naval question. He did not hesitate to say that whatever the British Policy might be for future in connection with the Dominions, nothing could be done towards working out a new scheme until a Conference in London with the Dominions representatives. A hasty scheme would be Criminal action towards both. The Dominions had accepted immense responsibilities had made heroic sacrifices and were bearing great burdens to-day. They would not hastily enter into developments calculated to interfere with their absolute right of controlling their own affairs. Mr. Long concluded with a warm tribute to Lord Jellicoe's work.

### A Heroine Honoured.

#### Queen Alexandra Unveils Cavell Statue.

LONDON, March 17.

Queen Alexandra to-day unveiled the statue to Edith Cavell in Trafalgar Square on the Island side where the Garden statue stood prior to its removal to Kharoum. The statue is erected by Daily Telegraph subscriptions. It is cut of white marble and shows Miss Cavell standing erect in a nurse's uniform. The ceremony of unveiling was witnessed by a distinguished gathering. Queen Alexandra, welcoming a Belgian delegation, drew attention to the blending of British and Belgian flags on the statue as being symbolical of the perpetual friendship between the two nations.

### Silver Coinage Bill.

#### Passes Third Reading.

LONDON, March 12.

The House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of the Silver Coinage Bill.

### Khilafat Deligation.

#### Premier Receives on March 17th.

LONDON, March 12.

The Khilafat Deligation interviewed Mr. Asquith for an hour and a half on March 10th. It is expected that Deligation will present their case before a formal gathering of the Liberal Party at an early date. The Prime Minister will receive the Deligation on March 17th.

### The Spartacist Movement.

LONDON, March 12.

Grave troubles are expected throughout the country owing to the revival of Spartacist Movement. Replying in Commons to Mr. Kenworthy, Lloyd George said that there had been no communication before Coup Detat between Allied Representatives in Germany and leaders of Coup Detat. In view of the rapidly changing situation in Germany at present the Government did not consider that any fresh statement of policy was possible. Matter was being further considered at present. He gave assurance that the Government and Allies intended to see that Peace Treaty was observed.

## TURKEY

LONDON, March 11.

In his speech in the House of Lords to-day on the Turkish question, Lord Curzon said that the decision taken with regard to Constantinople was because it was the view of the majority of the British and Allied Government. He deeply regretted the divulgations by the daily press of Conference's decisions. The massacre of Armenians in villages began even before the French attacked at Marash, where they endured very severe siege for nearly three weeks. Detailing the steps taken by the Supreme Council on hearing of the massacres he said that the Allied High Commissioners considered that the British Fleet would exercise such superior influence at Constantinople instead of being despatched to Calcutta. The British military authorities thought that Musapha Kemal's forces had been greatly exaggerated. He was not such a serious factor as some thought. Lord Curzon adumbrated the likelihood of the Conference settling up an independent Kurdistan from the belt of the territory separating the future Turkey from Persia and Mesopotamia and enumerated a number of acts indicating the growing arrogance and defiance in Constantinople and that intentions of the Turks if so allowed of intimidating the Peace Conference and resisting the terms of the Armistice and the Peace Treaty. His Lordship mentioned the steps already taken to counteract that spirit and said that only five days previously the Allies had sent certain orders to Constantinople. His Lordship hoped shortly to report on those proceedings. The Allies could no longer acquiesce in the situation. He dwelt on the necessity of the Allies fulfilling their pledge, as to building up in future devastated and persecuted countries and concluded, "Do not let anyone imagine that the peace we are going to conclude will spread peace over Asia. Far from it. We cannot guarantee that even six months hence the situation will not be worse than now, but we are doing our best according to our lights, to produce something like order from chaos and to introduce something like light, where impenetrable darkness has resigned, for scores and perhaps hundred of years.

Lord Selborne rejected the admissibility of the claim of some Moslems in India that because they were attached to the Turks by ties of religion therefore the Turks must be immune from punishment.



## Allied Occupation of Constantinople. Navy Post Telegraph Services Controlled by Allies.

LONDON, March 17.  
Replying in Commons to Mr. Asquith, with regard to Allied occupation of Constantinople, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the general administration of Constantinople would not be taken over, but Ministries of war and Marine would be occupied and Postal and Telegraphic services and Navigation on Bosphorus would be controlled by Allied Officers. There had been fighting at only one point and it was reported that two British soldiers had been killed and four wounded. Nine Turkish soldiers had been killed and others wounded. Turkish Government had been warned that occupation would continue until Peace Terms had been duly executed and if outrages against Native Christians continued, the terms of Peace would be made more severe.

## AMERICA

### American Red Cross Report.

LONDON, March 12.  
PARIS.—American Red Cross report that all hope has been abandoned of relief of transport, from Novorossisk to Constantinople, with five hundred wounded and typhus cases, and also other refugees. The vessel is believed to have been caught in Black Sea hurricane.

### The Mandate for Armenia.

### Wilson Refuses to Publish Missions Report.

LONDON, March 12.  
WASHINGTON.—It is understood that the American Mission, headed by General Harbord, has recommended United States to accept the mandate for Armenia, but Wilson has refused to publish Missions Report, notwithstanding the Senate's double request.

## GERMANY

### Revolutionary Plots in Germany.

### The Criminals have Fled.

LONDON, March 12.  
BERLIN.—Revolutionary plot by reactionaries has been discovered. General Von Lutwitz, Commanding first Reichswehr, is alleged to be implicated. It is believed that Coup was planned for March 6th, but was postponed for a fortnight. Four arrests, which have been ordered, include Staff Captain Fabst and Doctor Kapp, one of the founders of Fatherland Party. Both are believed to have fled.

### Affairs in Germany.

### Central Democrats and Socialists form A Provisional Government.

LONDON, March 13.  
It is authoritatively stated that the latest reports from Germany state, that it is hoped that the Centre Democratic Party and Socialists parties will form a provisional Government in Berlin to carry on the affairs till definite arrangements have been made with the old Government. Resignation of Kapp is doubtless due to the fact that his position had become impossible, owing to popular disapproval, refusal of the old Government to negotiate, the probability of many of his troops and growing disorder. Many officers in Berlin are said to have been asked into supporting Coup, but have announced their adherence to the old Government. The most serious factor is the attitude of the Independents who refuse to co-operate with either Government except on terms which amount to the establishment of Soviet Republic.

### Germany's Note to Lloyd George.

### Balance of German Prisoners Demanded.

LONDON, March 12.  
German Note handed to Mr. Lloyd George declares it Leipzig Court will pronounce justice regardless of consequences. It demands a cessation of arrest of Germans occupied territories, on charges of war crimes and demands handing over of these arrested, to German Court and release of Germans detained in war and prison camps for similar reasons. It also demands that Allies should abandon the right to try for War Crimes, Germans not mentioned in the list of War Criminals if encountered in Allied territory and concludes that unless war incidents are assigned to British, German Government might be obliged to take measures with a view to expiating punishable acts against Germans by Allied subjects in war time.

### Germany and War Criminals.

### A Note to Britain.

LONDON, March 12.  
The German Charged Affairs in London has handed Mr. Lloyd George a Note stating that the *Extensive* list of war criminals has been submitted to the Supreme State Attorney of the Imperial Court of Leipzig, in order that measures may be taken to prosecute the offenders. The Bill, passed in National Assembly in this connection gives every conceivable guarantee for an exhaustive impartial enquiry.

### A Libel Case.

### Helfferich Sentenced to pay 300 Marks.

LONDON, March 12.  
BERLIN.—Helfferich has been sentenced to pay a fine of 300 marks in a libel case, in which he alleged that Erbeiger had utilised his Ministerial position for private financial advantage.

## RUSSIA

### Soviet Russia's Peace Offer.

### Japan's Decision.

LONDON, March 11.  
A telegram from Tokio says that the Diplomatic Advisory Council has decided to ignore Soviet Russia's peace offer.

## FRANCE

### The Price of Bread.

### Chamber Passes a Vote of Confidence.

LONDON, March 12.  
PARIS.—Government being interpellated on impending increase of bread the Food Minister said that, even under the revised scale, bread was being sold at 33 per cent below value. Chamber ultimately passed a vote of confidence in Government by 475 votes to 68.

## IRELAND

### Trouble in Ireland.

### Long List of Murders and Raids.

LONDON, March 18.  
Replying to Walter Guinness in Commons, Macpherson stated that since 1st January 1919, eighteen Royal Irish Constabulary, six Dublin Police, two soldiers and one other Government Servant had been murdered in Ireland, while murder of sixty-five Constabulary, seventeen Dublin Police, four soldiers, and three other Government servants had been attempted. There had been twenty-five attacks on Police Barracks.

### Ulster Unionists And Home Rule.

LONDON, March 11.  
At a meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council a resolution demanding the exclusion of the whole Province instead of only six counties from the Dublin Parliament was defeated.

### Ulster And Home Rule.

### Irish Moderates Strong Opinion.

LONDON, March 18.  
The Times learns from Dublin that moderates opinion throughout Ireland condemns the section of Ulster Unionist Council declaring that it is now clear that the Council now intends partition to be permanent, which hopelessly prejudices any prospect of the general acceptance of the Bill.

### Police Raid De Valera's Residence.

LONDON, March 12.  
Police to-day carried out a raid on the residence of Mrs. De Valera at Greystones in an unsuccessful endeavour to find Countess Morkievitz.

## ITALY

### Italian Cabinet.

### Ministers Resign.

LONDON, March 12.  
ROME.—Some of the members of the Cabinet have resigned to-day where upon all the Ministers placed their portfolios at the disposal of Mr. Nitti.

## NEAR EAST

### The Damascus Congress.

### Britain and France do not Recognise the Congress.

LONDON, March 18.  
Replying in Commons to Oakesby Gore, Lloyd George said that Britain and France had informed Emir Feisal that they were unable to recognise the decision of the Damascus Congress. Feisal had been invited to come to Europe to state his case.

## BELGIUM

### Belgo-Dutch Treaty.

### Special Provision for the Scheldt.

BRUSSELS, March 12.  
The Belgo-Dutch treaty with regard to the Scheldt river in permanent administration of the river by a committee of representatives of each country.

## CHINA

### Bolsheviks Baffled.

### Big Division's Escape to China.

LONDON, March 12.  
Colonel John Ward, M. P., who was recently attached to the British Military Mission in Siberia, has received a telegram from General Horvath reporting the arrival in Manchuria of thirty thousand Non-Bolsheviks representing Workmen's Division originally formed in South Russia, who have fought their way to safety with greatest difficulty and gallantry, over thousand miles along the Siberian railway despite strong opposition. General Horvath is now appealing for food for this force.

## GENERAL

### The Peace Treaty.

### America's Reservations.

LONDON, March 12.  
WASHINGTON.—In Senate to-day, Mr. Lodge introduced substitute reservation to article ten, which he is of opinion would weaken the original Republican reservation. Several other Republicans declared that they preferred the original reservation. Thomas declared that if Treaty became campaign issue, both great parties would be split.

### Credits For Export.

### Board of Trade's Proposals.

LONDON, March 11.  
A White Paper is issued indicating legislation authorising the Board of Trade to grant credits up to twenty six millions in connection with the export trade, where fund advisable owing to circumstances arising out of the war. It is proposed that the powers shall date from September 9th 1919. Credits may be exercised within three years and will be repayable within six years.

## Syria a Kingdom.

LONDON, March 12.  
The Times learns from Cairo that Empire Feisal has been proclaimed King of Syria.

## Items in Brief.

LONDON, March 12.  
WASHINGTON.—It is authoritatively reported that, the French Government has asked United States for an explanation, concerning a statement in Wilson's letter to Hinchcock in which he asserted that the French Militarist Party was in the ascendant.

LONDON, March 11.  
The Times to-day publishes a letter from Lord Bryce replying to Amcet Ali's letter of yesterday. Lord Bryce says that he referred to the Armenian massacres of 1915, which the Indian Moslems never publicly condemned. He declares that all evidence shows that the character and policy of the Turkish Government are same now as when the massacres were ordered in 1915.

LONDON, March 10.  
PARIS.—The Temps declares that the Allied Turkish proposals consist principally in rendering occupation of Constantinople effective, namely, taking over of certain important points and controlling telegraphic communication. The Allies do not contemplate direct action against the recently nominated Chamber, but will doubtless ask Government to demonstrate in an unmistakable way that it is not supporting the Nationalist Chiefs and notably to release Mustapha Kemal from his post of the Chief of Armo Corps.

## Indian Telegrams.

(Associated Press.)

## BENGAL

### Tata Iron Work Strike.

### The Situation Reviewed.

JAMSHEDPUR, March 17.  
A semi-official statement shows that the strikers began to show signs of violence on Saturday evening. Early on Sunday morning large crowds blocked the entrance to the works and stoned a motor lorry and the military then blocked the roads and stopped all wheeled traffic and the ingress of all Indian workmen. A collision was narrowly averted by the patience of the Government Officials. On Sunday afternoon and evening the excited crowds cut off the main entrances and paraded the town with lathis.

On Monday morning the strikers blocked the railway lines to the works. On refusing to disperse they were scattered by military police (not soldiers) and forty men were arrested. Shortly afterwards the crowds gathered to rescue the prisoners and attacked the police. Fire was opened casualties being five killed and twenty three wounded. On Monday evening and on Tuesday the strikers were quiet and roads and rail were clear. The non-strikers were timid. On Wednesday workers began drifting back but the strikers are still using intimidation. The strike appears to have been engineered by the Sikhs who after eighteen days of furtive intimidation resorted to violence, because the other classes were resuming work.

Latest news of Jamshedpur strike situation received late last night shows that shooting caused panic among the strikers who were keeping quiet. The railway station and the area quite safe though well guarded. The General Manager went round the town yesterday morning asking men to resume work.

### Situation Improved.

JAMSHEDPUR, March 17.  
The situation has greatly improved. The strikers are remaining quiet and keeping indoors. 2,000 men have joined work to-day and a larger number expressed their intention to join to-morrow.

JAMSHEDPUR, March 20.  
Friday evening passed off quietly in increased number of hands were at work. Directors with General Manager and Government officials attended a meeting this afternoon at which Sir Dorab Tata addressed the strikers. The general feeling this evening is that there will be all round resumption of work to-morrow and if this occurs directors will announce their decision.

The Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel works headed by Sir Dorab Tata arrived here this morning and after prolonged conference with the General Manager have notified the strikers giving time till 6 A. M. on Saturday morning to return to work and also stating that if the men resumed in sufficient number to enable work to be commenced the committee would and a 10 A.M. on Saturday announce the decision at which they had arrived regarding the men's demands. The effect of the notice had been favourable and indications are not wanting that the men will all join before morning. Up till the evening 15,000 men i.e., 50 per cent of the men have joined and the rest are expected to join on Saturday.

### Government Currency Policy.

### Bombay's Big Protest.

BOMBAY, March 19.  
To-morrow's protest meeting against the Government currency policy promises to be a big one. Among the speakers will be Messrs. B. J. Petit, Jinnah, Purshotomdas Thakurdas, C. V. Mehta, S. R. Bomanji, Sheriff Devji Kanji Cowasji Jehangir V. C. Kale, B. F. Madon, N. M. Muzamdar and Maru Subadar.

The mail steamer "Karmala" which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo arrived in Marseillies on Monday the 15th instant.



# KHILAFAT DAY.

## CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

### At Delhi. A Huge Meeting.

DELHI, March 19.

A huge meeting was held this evening in the Queen Gardens with Hakim Ajmal Khan in the Chair. Among those present were the Honble Messrs Patel, Khaparde, Chanda, Chaudhuri, M. A. Ahmad Ismail and Rangaswamy Iyengar, Swami Shradhanand, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Asaf Ali and others. The President emphasised that to-day's peaceful and disciplinary demonstration should be noted as a warning to those who had attributed the last disturbance to public excess. If left to themselves they were most peaceful. Police intervention was the only cause of the deplorable incidents of last April. Hartal was merely a peaceful means for the expression of public feeling. The Mahomedans should try to give up all that might be repugnant to Hindu susceptibilities. The speaker said vicissitudes were quite natural in the life of a nation and in spite of the fearful odds they should not be daunted. Sincere efforts must lead them to a bright future. It was sad to recollect that resolutions were never framed in practical shape. Forceful language of the resolutions would not do them as much good as practical adoption of even very feeble resolutions. Swadeshi movement should now be encouraged and he announced that they were going to appoint a committee to advise them on the matter. Delhi should give a lead to the whole country in buying swadeshi goods.

Dr. Ansari said that England should evade fulfilling her word of honour. President Wilson fourteen points are now as dead as queen Anne. The principle of self determination was misconstrued in the case of Asiatic nations. He emphasised that the Turks were better administered than the Greeks. The former were Muslims and the latter Christians. Hence all hue and cry to lower Muslim prestige in Europe.

Swami Shradhanand said even if Constantinople was handed over to the Turks their mourning and agitation could not cease because in the Premiers words it would be constantly under French and English guns. The action against leading men of Rangoon was most deplorable. Although Government servants and vakils had been obliged not to participate in the hartal he was confident that their hearts were with them.

Mr. Asaf Ali viewed with misgivings the recent orders passed against certain public men in Rangoon. If those men advocated the cause of Khilafat what harm, he asked, could such propaganda do to the English nation? He must therefore doubt the very sincerity of the Government's attitude in the matter of Khilafat.

Mr. Khaparde said that Constantinople would be safe but the present troubles were the test of Hindu Muslim unity which they should stand.

Mr. Chanda briefly sympathised with Mahomedans and assured the audience that in the capacity of a member of the Imperial Council he would do everything to represent Delhi interests.

Mr. Patel said the Khilafat question was an all India concern and a struggle between the White and the Brown in which the Brown must stand.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—(1) That a mass meeting of residents of the Delhi province held on the second Khilafat day, when a peaceful general hartal had been observed and solemn prayers offered in Mosques, respectfully requests His Excellency the Viceroy to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor his feeling of deep resentment at the systematic attempts which are being made to break up the Ottoman Empire thus to destroy the prestige of Khilafat-ul-Muslimeen which have become intolerable to the people of this country, (2) its declaration that Muslims are being driven to obey the clear and binding dictates of Muslim Holy Scriptures regarding the question of Khilafat, (3) its considered opinion that the present religious agitation in England is calculated to lead to serious complications and grave dangers both for the Empire and the peace of the world, (4) its meeting views with profound alarm the search of the office of the Khilafat Committee of Calcutta and restrictive orders against certain leading men of Rangoon restraining them for two months from taking any part in any public meeting and devoutly hope that these incidents are not a prelude to any repressive policy.

DELHI, March 19.

The second Khilafat day was observed in Delhi by an impressive religious service at Juma Masjid and complete suspension of business in the city. Chandni Chowk the busiest centre, was closed and all main thoroughfares were more or less deserted. Wheeled traffic was not very much in evidence except private owned cars and a few tongas. The tram service was also completely suspended and police were scarcely in evidence. Posters at Clock Tower Mosque and temples attracted a good deal of notice and demonstrations till the evening were entirely peaceful. A big poster in English containing the names of Messrs Shaukat Ali, Abdul Kalam Asad, Abdul Rahim Tajuddin and Hakeem Khan announced "Awake, arise or be for ever fallen: India's final message for justice and righteousness unanimous Fatwa of recognised Ulama of India, Mahatma Gandhi Supports". At Juma Masjid the usual Idga prayer was held at ten and at a special prayer held at two p.m. the congregation was estimated roughly over 25,000 and included Hindus, all of whom fervently prayed for the preservation of Khilafat.

### Raja of Mahomedabad's Letter.

The following letter from the Raja of Muhamadabad has been published:—

COURT ROAD.

Delhi, 18th March,

My Dear Shaukat Ali,

Thanks for your telegram received to-day informing me of the cable received from Mr. Mahomed Ali advising my going to England on the Khilafat Deputation. Is it not blowing hot and cold, Shaukat Ali, in one and the same breath to advise me to proceed to England as your representative and all the same oppose me when I suggest the holding of a representative Conference in Bombay to arrive at a definite conclusion in regard to our concerted action in view of the grave situation arising owing to the extent to which the Khilafat conference at Calcutta had gone. I also received a letter from Mr. Azab advising me voluntarily to abstain from taking any part whatsoever in the Khilafat question. When I received joint telegrams, one from Messrs Mushir Hosain Kidwai and Mahomed Hosain, Barrister-at Law, Meerut and the other from Haziqul Mulk Hakeem Ajmal Khan inviting me to attend the meeting of Hindus and Muslims which they proposed to hold in Meerut on the 22nd of this month. I communicated to them my inability in the face that my suggestion for the meeting of the very same nature was opposed by Mr. Shaukat Ali saying that Muslims strongly disapproved my action. I did not think any useful purpose would be served by joining the Meerut conference. If the Conference proposed by me would have been held on the 17th, I am sure the National Liberal Association would have never passed the resolution against the observance of the Khilafat Day on the 19th. Now it is very difficult for the Association to depart from the policy already adopted. I would therefore like to be a silent spectator from a distance and pray God to guide the actions of the Mussalmans.

### District Magistrate's Precautions.

RANGOON, March 18.

Notices have been served by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, on 15 persons not to attend or speak at any public meeting or promote a meeting of public however limited as regards admission for a period of two months. The recipients of the notice include presidents of local Congress Committee and the Muslim League, the secretaries of these bodies. One Burman is also included. Two Moslems have given undertaking not to attend or participate in Friday's meeting. The local Congress organ vehemently protests against the District Magistrate's action and suggests that the intention is to interfere with religious meeting and to violate the freedom of speech and liberty of action. It suggests that either the meeting be not held or that if held a resolution should be passed in silence without speeches, and telegrams of protests soliciting immediate withdrawal of the order should be sent to Mr. Montague, H. E. The Viceroy, the Lieut. Governor, the Khilafat Committees, of Delhi and Bombay and the deputation in England.

### Lieut-Governor's Resolution.

The Lieut-Governor in a resolution on the Khilafat question refers sympathetically to the claims of Indian Moslems regarding Turkey but says that the use of immoderate and inflammatory speech in India can only evoke hostility in England. Reports that methods of boycott are advocated, that sedition and disloyalty are openly preached can only weaken the sympathy of friends, alienate neutrals and strengthen the hands of those pressing for the enforcement of a more drastic measure against Turkey. After reference to the Viceroy's handling of the Royal Proclamation in favour of individual Moslems whose attitude during the war had been irreconcilable and making allowances for the excitement provoked by the reports of anti-Turkish agitation in England as feelings of resentment produced by taint of indifference, the Lieut. Governor says he is most reluctant to put the law in motion against political offenders so soon after the Royal Proclamation, but the Government cannot disregard the primary duty of maintaining law and order and calls on the Mahomedans of Burma to keep their loyalty untarnished and not to be swayed by the foolish advice of those seeking to seduce them from the duty they owe to the King Emperor. To all such persons the Lieut Governor gives a solemn warning that unless they desist from the present dangerous course the Government must take steps to arrest the mischievous activities. The dangers of disorder are great at the present movement if unchecked can only end in disaster. His Honour however trusts that before it is too late those who in their impetuous zeal contemplate passing the limits of legitimate agitation would yield to better counsels and exercise moderation and restraint. To all Loyal subjects who have the welfare and happiness of the country at heart to whatever profession, race or creed they may belong he appeals for co-operation with the Government in checking the present danger and in preserving public tranquillity.

It is understood that certain extremist Moslems and Hindus have been prohibited from speaking at Friday's public meeting.

### Hartal in Rangoon.

RANGOON, March 19.

To-day's hartal is evidenced by the closing of shops in the bazar and complete absence of ticcgharries.

RANGOON, March 19.

The Khilafat meeting held this afternoon in the grounds of Idgah Mosque, Ahlone, in the western District of Rangoon was well attended. A resolution was passed after a few short speeches. The crowd then dispersed in a quite orderly manner. No disturbance of any kind occurred at the meeting or elsewhere during the day.

### The Hartal in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, March 19.

It has been decided that only the hartal will be observed in Calcutta to-day and there will be no public meeting. The

Mahomedans will offer special prayers at noon in all mosques in the city and suburbs after which telegrams will be sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and also a telegram of sympathy to Turkey. In Calcutta very elaborate and complete precautions have been taken by the authorities to prevent any breach of peace to-day. The Government has issued a circular warning Government servants against absenting themselves in connection with the observance of the Khilafat day. On account of the hartal the Calcutta butchers who are all Mahomedans did not slaughter any animal last night.

CALCUTTA, March 19.

The Second Khilafat day passed off quietly in Calcutta. There was complete hartal, almost all shops and markets being closed. There was no demonstration or meeting. At noon a large number of Moslems attended mosques and offered Jumma prayers. After prayer it was decided to send the following telegram to the Viceroy:—"Respectfully request Your Excellency to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor that if the peace terms with His Majesty's Khilafat Muslim Sultan of Turkey are not in accordance with the dictate of "Shariat" the commandments of Islam will force Muslims to sever Loyal connection with British Empire.

### Karachi.

KARACHI, March 19.

The hartal movement in Karachi was quite successful. Most of the shops throughout the town were closed except those belonging to Parsis, Persians and Khojas, the followers of Aga Khan, who took no part in the hartal. In the Empress market the butchers had their stalls open as usual but the supply of meat was not very abundant as they were aware that most of the European population warned by experience of a year ago had yesterday brought sufficient provisions to last for two or even three days. In the Boulton market also the stalls were open. European business firms in Karachi were open as usual. Various government and municipal officers carried on work without interruption. Of the 25 railway cars usually in use only 8 have been running as the employees failed to turn up. Not many hackney carriages were to be seen in streets. No attempt seems to have been made to interfere with private carriages. The town presented a deserted appearance in the earlier hours, but later groups of idle people collected in the main thoroughfares in an aimless sort of way. No disturbances of any kind are reported. Khilafatists have arranged a meeting this evening.

HYDERABAD, (SIND), March 19.

The Khilafat Day celebrations were peaceful, 99 per cent of Hindus participating.

### At Lahore.

LAHORE, March 19.

Lahore quietly observed the Khilafat Day to-day. There was complete hartal throughout the city and Anarkali and almost all commercial firms and shops were closed. There was no procession or demonstration or meeting and people were seen moving about in the street quietly. Vehicular traffic was as usual normal and persons moving about in conveyances were not interfered with. In the afternoon Jumma prayers were offered by thousands of Mahomedans inside the Badshahi Mosque and after prayers were over the people went home quietly.

### A Manifesto.

LAHORE, March 18.

A manifesto over the signatures of several leading citizens of Lahore including Lala Dunichand Pandit Ram Bhuji Dutt and Mr. Fazlunissain has been issued in connection with the observance of hartal on the 19th. The manifesto says:—There should be no meetings, no demonstrations and no processions. Nobody should be compelled to join the hartal. Government employees should not absent themselves without obtaining permission from their officers. After evening prayers all should go back to their homes. Nobody should go towards the Civil Station or Lower Mail where prayers should be offered in Mosques and temples and fasts should be observed.

POONA, March 19.

The hartal to-day in connection with the Khilafat agitation was very poorly observed in the Cantonments. A few shops belonging to Mahomedans as well as some Hindu retail establishments were closed but it was rather an exception than the rule to find shops closed. At the Connaught market the butchers opened as usual though it was rumoured that they intended closing at 10 a.m. by which time generally their business for the day was over. In the city on the contrary it was exception to find shops open and all along the main thoroughfares to Ray Market business shops and houses had their shutters up. The market itself was practically deserted. Even vegetable and fruit vendors were conspicuous by their absence. The surrounding districts from which large supplies of vegetables and fruits come in daily also desisted from the usual practice. To-day being Friday the Moslems as usual visited different mosques where prayers were said.

### In Bombay.

BOMBAY, March 19.

The Khilafat Day is being observed in Bombay to-day with a peaceful hartal. Practically all Indian bazars and principal markets as well as stock exchange remain closed. The mills are working. Not a single hackney carriage is to be seen in the streets.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has cabled to the Premier protesting against anti-Turkish agitation and urging the solution of the Khilafat question on the lines of pledges given by the Premier.

### Observed Throughout India.

NAGPUR, March 19.

The Khilafat Day was observed here to-day. Hindus co-operated with Mahomedans in closing their shops and suspending business. Prayers were offered in Masjid. In the evening at a mass meeting Khan Bahadur H. M. Malik presiding a resolution, requesting the Viceroy to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor that if peace terms with His Majesty the Khilafat Muslim Sultan of Turkey are not in accordance with the dictates of "Shariat" commandments of Islam will force Muslims to sever loyal connection with the British throne was proposed and carried unanimously.

Captain Mathews on arrival at Allahabad yesterday delivered a letter to the "Pioneer" addressed by Lord Burnham as president of the Empire Press Union and conveying the greeting of the home press to the press of India.

## Income Tax Commission Report.

Double Tax Question.  
Dealt With in Detail.

PATNA, March 17.

The Report of the Income-tax Commission issued this morning is a lengthy document of 652 clauses, with a number of minority reservations. In the special sections, dealing with double income tax within the British Empire, the Commission recommends that an arrangement should be reached between the S. to-Committee and the Dominion's representatives, whereby the Dominion's Income tax would be deducted from the United Kingdom income tax, subject to a relief not exceeding half the United Kingdom tax also that any further relief necessary to give the taxpayer amounting altogether to the lower of the two taxes, should be given by the Dominion concerned. The Commission admits that administrative difficulties of giving effect to the recommendations would be considerable, but believes that they could be overcome. With reference to foreign countries, the Commission does not recommend any change in the existing situation as regards double taxation. On the general question of assessment, the Report proposes that full income arising abroad from all Foreign and Colonial securities or possessions, other than trade, should be assessable in the case of persons residing in the United Kingdom. As regards trading operations of the British Registered Companies, the Commission considers that the present doctrine, with reference to control, should not be weakened, also where operations are carried on abroad by foreign bond or subsidiary company, the parent company and the subsidiary should be deemed controlled from within the United Kingdom if the majority of the voting power can be exercised therein. In the matter of assessment, the Report suggests that, earned income should be diminished by one-tenth for the purpose of assessment and diminished income charged at a rate applicable to unearned income, also that the first £225 sterling of taxable income should be charged at half the standard rate of the tax. Furthermore, it is suggested that the dividends of companies controlled abroad, though registered in the United Kingdom, should be taxed in the hands of the paying agent, who would be entitled to deduct the tax on payment of dividends.

## Tobacco Workers' Strike.

Serious Disturbance.  
Armed Police Called Out.

CALCUTTA, March 18.

Yesterday some five hundred men of British India Tobacco Company's factory demanded higher wages and refused. The men had recourse to show of force. The police were called in but were unable to cope with the situation. At last the Gurkha Military Police arrived and dispersed the men.

A rather serious disturbance necessitating the calling out of Paikpara armed police occurred on Wednesday morning at the British India Tobacco Company's Factory, Dum Dum Road, in the jurisdiction of Chitpur police station. It appears that a little over a month ago a number of workmen created a little disturbance while drawing their pay. The police stopped disturbance and arrested some of the ring leaders on charge of rioting, but subsequently the charge was withdrawn. On Wednesday forenoon some five hundred hands assembled in the compound of the factory and demanded immediate payment of wages at a higher rate. The Factory authorities refused this, whereupon the men had recourse to show of force. Messrs Howson and Co. who are at present managing the factory thereupon communicated with the local police but a handful of policemen who arrived on the scene were unable to cope with the situation. Intimation was then sent to the headquarters at Jorabagan whereupon Rai Bahadur Purna Chunder Lahiri, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Town hastened to the spot with European Sergeants and men of reserve force. The Deputy Commissioner had a prolonged talk with the men and asked them to leave the factory without creating further disturbance. The workmen refused to do so whereupon the police attempted to turn them out but the former attacked the police with bricks which they continued hurling for some time. The Deputy Commissioner next requested a detachment of Military Police composed of Gurkhas stationed at Paikpara. On their arrival the Gurkhas charged the rioters and dispersed them. The factory is now being guarded by Military police.

## Cyclone Relief Operations.

Governments Final Report.

CALCUTTA, March 18.

The Bengal Government has published a final report on the cyclone relief operation in 1919. The total number of persons known to have lost their lives in cyclone is estimated approximately at 3,500, while cattle mortality amounted to 38,951. Damage done to public buildings was exceptionally severe while residential buildings were destroyed wholesale. Extensive damage was suffered by Bhairas Mymensinsh Railway and telegraph line. An enormous amount of damage was done by wind and waves. River craft vessels of all kinds large and small owned by Indians and Europeans suffered equally. Omitting the boats which were refloated without serious damage, it is reported that altogether 11,999 boats were irretrievably lost or so shattered that they could not be used again without being repaired at considerable expense.

CALCUTTA, March 19.

The following telegram from the Government of India has been received by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—Lord Incheapes has been given full authority by the Ministry of Munition disposal board to deal with all questions relating to disposal of rivercrafts in India and Mesopotamia and all enquiries on the subject should be referred to him, care of Mackinnon Mackenzie, Calcutta. Interested purchasers should submit sealed tenders to him and the vessels in question will be sold to the highest bidder. If no objection kindly inform Chamber of Commerce and shipping firms accordingly.

## BOMBAY

### Factory Labour in Bombay. Government's Interest.

BOMBAY, March 18.

At the continued sitting of the Legislative Council a resolution moved by Mr. Kamat recommending the appointment of a committee of enquiry to investigate the social and economic conditions of Mill and Factory labour in the presidency and to report on the measures necessary for the prevention and handling of labour strikes and improvement of labour conditions in general, was debated at some length together with an amendment to widen the scope of the committee. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla speaking for the Government pointed out that H. E. the Governor was taking very keen interest in the whole problem and the usual panacea of a committee had not escaped his attention but there were many difficulties and the matter was under consideration. The speaker hoped that council would not force the hands of Government. One reason why Government hesitated to reach a decision was whether the time was opportune to reopen and enquiry into difficulty which had been settled, at all events temporarily. The premature action might have undesirable results. He wished it to be clearly understood that the Government were most sympathetic and desired to do something to promote the cause the mover had in view. In view of this assurance both the resolution and amendment were withdrawn.

BOMBAY, MARCH 19.

At a meeting of the Bombay Council the Hon'ble Mr. Upasani moved a resolution recommending that the edumency under the Royal Proclamation be extended to Akola riot case prisoners. The mover urged in extenuation of the brutal murder of Mamladar of Akola for being concerned in which the prisoners were tried and convicted by a special tribunal the grave provocation to which the prisoners were subjected to by the various acts of the deceased Mamladar in connection with recruiting work.

One behalf of the Government Sir George Carmichael opposed the resolution as the prisoners had been found guilty of grave charges of murder, rioting, etc., Persons who were guilty of such cases were specifically excluded from the terms of the proclamation.

His Excellency the President pointed out that the Government were stewards of Justice, law and order, and in the Akola case there was no room for sentimentality but bare justice. He had minutes on the records of the case. It should come for reconsideration after three years.

The resolution was withdrawn.

In closing the current session of the council, Sir George Lloyd referred to the erection of a temporary council building at Oval and criticisms of the same, and said that the Government had considered every other possibility and come to the conclusion that their present proposal was the only possible and expedient one. The town hall, the Cawasjee Hall, and other buildings have been thought of, but they could not serve the purpose of the Council. He could invite critics to suggest an alternative proposal.

The Council adjourned sine die.

## Compulsory Education for Girls. Motion Defeated.

POONA, March 19.

At last evening's meeting of the Poona City Municipality further consideration of the question of introducing compulsory education was resumed. The last meeting had already disposed of the proposal to adopt the recommendation of a expert committee to work the primary schools in two shifts, the same school buildings being used to house the two schools one in the morning and one in the afternoon and each school working for three hours and half only. This proposal was calculated to reduce the total expenditure considerably and the mover claimed that by adopting it compulsion could be introduced for both boys and girls simultaneously. The nationalist members voted against the proposal in a body which was thus defeated. Yesterday's meeting first took up Mr. N. C. Kelkar's proposition to apply compulsion to the education of boys in the first instance postponing its application to girls education till the Government gave a grant amounting to three fourths of the expenditure incurred by the Municipality on girls education. This proposition did not obtain the minimum number of votes required by the Compulsory Education Act, all the members of the Liberal party voting against it. Then the meeting considered Mr. Gupis proposal to introduce compulsion only for girls if sufficient funds were not available for the education of children of both sexes. This proposal being voted down Doctor Kelkar proposed that the girls of the backward classes and untouchables alone be brought under the operation of compulsion. This too was defeated and the meeting broke up without arriving at any decision.

## UNITED PROVINCES

### Fate of Turkey.

### Liberal Association Ueprecates Hartal.

ALLAHABAD, March 18.

The United Province Liberal Association with Dr. Sapru in the chair have passed a resolution to the effect that the committee deeply sympathise with the Mahomedans in their anxiety regarding the fate of Turkey and fully support their demand that holy places of Islam should form part of the Caliphate. At the same time the committee feel constrained to deprecate the use of violent language and the adoption of the methods of agitation such as hartal and boycott which may create a situation fraught with grave danger to the interests of the country and they earnestly beg the Mahomedans of India to exercise self interest and refrain from doing anything which may prove prejudicial to their cause. The committee protest strongly against the attempt made in certain quarters to import religious prejudice into the settlement of the Turkish question and urge His Majesty's Government to press for its solution in the principles of justice and equity.

The Pioneer's Baghdad correspondent wires:—It is rumoured that one of the Italian Aeroplanes on Tokio flight had a forced landing near Dier-az-zor. The aviators are said to have been made prisoners and machine to have been dismantled.

## All-India Congress Committee. Meets on 3rd April to Discuss Punjab Enquiry Report.

LUCKNOW, March 18.

The Hon'ble Pandit Gokarn Nath Misra wires:—In supersession of the previous notice cancelling meeting of the All India Congress Committee it has now been definitely settled to hold the next meeting of the Committee at Bombay in the Presidency Association rooms on Saturday the 3rd April 1920 at 12 noon, the date originally announced. This date was cancelled in view of the representations from some quarters but owing to the Punjab Enquiry Report and other matters connected therewith, requiring urgent consideration, it has been considered advisable to adhere to the date originally fixed. It is earnestly requested that in view of the important questions coming up before the All India Congress Committee the members will attend notwithstanding provincial engagement.

DELHI

## To the Fallen.

### Viceroy's Glowing Tribute.

DELHI, March 18.

In the course of a Gazette of India extraordinary the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record the names of British and Indian Officers of the Indian Army and Royal Indian Marine and members of the Civil and other Government services in India, who have served as officers in His Majesty's Forces and who have died in the great war. They went forth from India to fight in divers lands the battles of the King Emperor and of his rightful cause. They gladly laid down their lives for this noble purpose, but their names shall endure, for in victory they died that others might live and that justice might prevail in the world sacrificing themselves for the loyalty that was in them and for their love towards the suffering mankind. Through such heroes the world had peace and on them too be peace.

## For Creating Religious Animosities. Five Leading Mahomedans Arrested.

HYDERABAD, (SIND) March 18.

Notices have been served upon five leading Mahomedans under Section 42, Bombay Police Act, making penal the delivery of harangues exhibition or dissemination of leaflets or anything likely to influence religious animosities or excite disturbance of peace from the 18th to 23rd March both days inclusive, within the Municipal limits of the Hyderabad city.

## News in Brief.

About one thousand workmen of Bengal Brass Company have struck work entirely demanding higher wages.

The Postal Express train conveying the Inward Foreign Mail has left Bombay to-day at 14 hours.

The another line *Massilia* outward bound sailed from Suez on Monday and is due here on the 26th afternoon.

The Mail steamer "Sardinia" with outward mails of the 4th is due at 8 a. m. on Wednesday.

The Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga has written to H. H. Sir Edward Gait offering five lakhs of rupees for the establishment of a medical college in Patna. His Honour has replied gratefully accepting on behalf of Government this most generous donation.

To-day the amount of applications for Reverse Councilswas 15359000.—Immediate 137757000 and deferred 15802000. out of which 20,000,00 have been allotted thus:—Calcutta 833,000, Bombay 364000 and Madras 293000. £2000000 Reverse Councils will be offered for sale on Thursday 25th March next.

It is notified under the Indian Arms rules that no fee shall be payable by Warrant Officers, non-Commissioned officers and soldiers in the army, British or Indian, or by Warrant Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and men of Indian army for renewal of any license.

The Bombay Postal clerks at a mass meeting passed resolutions expressing gratitude for the appointment of a committee of enquiry requesting the appointment of the P. M. G. and Mr. Baptista among others as representatives of the staff on the committee and requesting retrospective effect for the proposed timescale.

H. E. The Viceroy is due here on an official visit on the 23rd. Among the social arrangements already made in connection with His Excellency's visit are a garden party at the Government House, a garden party at the Willingdon Sports Club and lunch at the Oriental Club. The Viceroy will also visit one or two Cotton mills.

Lord Ronaldshay on Thursday presided at the first annual meeting of the recently established Board of Bengal Agricultural Department. This board has no direct connection with provincial agricultural association of Bengal and is formed on the lines of the Royal agricultural society of Great Britain. Its functions are wholly advisory. It will devote its energies to the scientific solution of agricultural problems peculiar to Bengal and will advise the Government with regard to them.

An incident in connection with the landing of Captain Matthews in Calcutta on Wednesday morning was the smashing of the axle of the undercarriage. Though every arrangement had been made by the Handley Page Company to indicate the position of nullahs on Ellenborough road and though Captain Matthews was careful to land precisely on the base of it placed for his direction which provided largest run possible under suitable wind conditions, extent of the aerodrome was not long enough for the plane to work off its energy with the result that it bounced into out of a nullah and broke the axle referred to.

# IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## DECCA UNIVERSITY BILL PASSED.

### COUNCIL ADJOURNED TO 22ND INSTANT.

DELHI, March 18.

The Imperial Legislative Council met again to-day, Sir George Lowndes presiding.

#### Decca University Bill.

Mr. Shafi moved that the Decca University Bill be taken into consideration.

#### Mr. Lalit Mohan Chatterjee.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Chatterjee thanked the Education Member on the successful passage of the bill. He said he was personally satisfied that the wishes of the founders of the Jagannath College had been consummated. The institution was established in 1884 and since then had exercised great influence on education in Eastern Bengal. The incorporation of the college in the new university was a distinct landmark in the history of education. By this bill the 4th and 5th year classes would pass into the University under the name of Jagannath Hall and the 1st and 2nd year classes would be affiliated to the new university. After giving a short history of the college the speaker thanked Lord Ronaldshay and the Government of Bengal for their ready help in bringing about the transfer. He also expressed gratitude to Sir George Lowndes and other officers of the legislative department for the courtesy shown to those interested in the bill.

#### Nawab Ali Chaudhuri

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri welcomed the bill and hoped that the new and wider sphere of influence in the college would prove of still greater use.

#### Rai Sita Nath Ray.

Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur also accorded welcome but wanted to know if the representatives of the founders of the institution would have a voice in it or not.

Mr. Shafi pointed out that the 4th and 5th year classes would be incorporated in the university and would constitute a hall of university to be named after Jagannath, thus perpetuating the name of the founder and the representatives of the founder would continue to exercise more powerful influence.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was passed.

#### Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Decca University Bill be taken into consideration. He said the Select Committee had introduced many changes in the provisions of the bill and some of these alterations were far reaching in consequence and a distinct improvement on the bill as drafted at first. Among the major changes it was intended to allow teachers in educational institutions to take their degrees at a new University. Tutorial instructions would be provided in various halls and hostels of the University. Visitors would give a notice to the university authorities of their intention to have an inspection or inquiry to be made and the university should be entitled to be represented thereat. The appointment of the Vice Chancellor would be in the hands of the Chancellor. After considering the recommendations of the executive council public associations would be represented by ten persons approved on this behalf by the Chancellor. For her notwithstanding anything contained in section 28 of the bill no state should be made affecting the proportion or the method of Mohammedan representation on the court, executive council or academic council, except with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. This provided a further safeguard to Moslem representation and it was conceded to alter great stress was brought forward by Mohammedan members of the Select Committee. In deference to non-official demand medical and other technical institutions had been provided for under the schedule. Fifteen non-Moslem graduates who would be members of the court would be elected by non-Mohammedan registered graduates. Only the head of the university had been given further autonomous powers as regards the constitution of the committee. The Secretary of State would now direct appoint two members and two members would be appointed by the Academic Council and the University authorities. Concluding Mr. Shafi said—All these changes were liberal and ought to satisfy every member.

Discussion on the amendments to the bill was taken up and the council then proceeded to consider the amendments.

#### Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee moved the first amendment that at the end of the definition of the Local Government in clause two the words "together with ministers" be added, and said that education under the reforms scheme would be in the hands of the ministers who would be part and parcel of the Local Government.

Mr. Shafi said, ministers had not yet been appointed, but the Decca University would come into existence before the appointments were made. He however assured that necessary changes would be made when ministers were appointed.

Mr. Bannerjee next moved that in clause (2) words "to hold examination" and be inserted before the words "to grant." The amendment was accepted by Mr. Shafi.

#### Mr. Chanda.

Mr. Chanda moved that in clause 7 (3) the words "and shall advise the University upon the action to be taken thereon" be omitted.

Mr. Shafi said that if Mr. Chanda would agree to the introduction in the sub clause of the words "Chancellor" if he deems it necessary as certain views of the executive council before offering his advice" he would accept it.

Mr. Sastri and Mr. Bannerjee indicated the difficulty of Mr. Shafi's amendment and Mr. Chanda's amendment with some alteration was accepted.

Mr. Chanda wanted that the appointment of the vice Chancellor should be made by the Chancellor and the term of Office should last for three years and that the Vice Chancellor should be eligible for reappointment. Further, he should receive such remuneration as the Chancellor might determine and his pay should be on the estimate of the University. The amendment was withdrawn.

#### Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee moved an amendment to the effect that the court should exercise control over the central policy and finance of the University, besides performing other duties. He said India of the future wanted real powers and not ineffective influence. Mere useless agencies should be turned into useful organs of University. Even the Sadler Commission report which the Education Member considered as Gospel truth supported his view.

#### Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi replying said that the whole financial policy would come under the view and scrutiny of the Court which could as well bring resolutions on it. The Government could not give more powers than already provided for.

#### Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee regretted although the court was considered a higher body it could not be a subordinate body like the executive council to accept his resolution. That was no real power.

Mr. Shafi pointed out that the court would frame statutes and these statutes could authorise the court to bind the executive council to accept the resolutions. What Mr. Bannerjee desired was already rather implicitly provided for in the present bill.

Mr. Bannerjee urged that nothing would be lost by making a latent fact quite patent.

The amendment was put to vote and carried Sir George Lowndes saying Ayes have it.

#### A Division.

Mr. Shafi—May I call for a division.

Sir George Lowndes—The council will now divide. Sir George Lowndes then vacated the chair to vote. When the voting papers were being circulated Mr. Bannerjee said—May I rise to a point of order. Is it permissible to any member who was not present during the debate to come in and vote.

Sir George Lowndes—I am afraid there is no President (Laughter).

Mr. Shafi—My Honourable friend is addressing the empty chair.

Mr. Bannerjee's amendment was negatived, 17 for and 29 against.

Mr. Bannerjee moved an amendment to the effect that the court should have power to appoint a committee of reference in dealing with its many duties including those as regards finances and quoted the opinion of the Sadler Commission in support of his plea.

#### Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Sharp pointed out that the recommendations of the Sadler Commission were primarily with reference to the Calcutta University which was large and complicated organisation with powers of affiliation, but the Decca University was a smaller unitary university where there would be much more communion of feeling. It was not necessary to add a fifth wheel to the constitution of the University. They should give reasonable liberty in the constitution of minor bodies in its various activities.

Mr. Bannerjee was not convinced by the arguments of Mr. Sharp.

The amendment was negatived.

#### Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri moved an amendment for the creation of a department of Islamic studies to confer same degree as in other arts departments. He said ever since the creation of the Decca University was in air the necessity for creation of a department of Islamic studies had been universally recognized as the most essential part of the scheme. The Sadler Commission had emphasised its importance and wished to see it created on modern lines. A large body of Moslem youths were looking forward to secure degrees in Islamic studies and it was therefore necessary to initiate this department simultaneously with the incorporation of the Decca University. He did not object to the creation of a board of Sanskrit studies or any other like that.

#### Mr. Jaffer.

Mr. Jaffer supported the amendment and Mr. Bannerjee welcomed it with reservation that in case of a department of Islamic studies there should be a department of oriental studies including Sanskrit and Islamic studies. This would ensure co-operation among Hindu and Mohammedan in Eastern Bengal. If degrees were to be conferred in Oriental studies the standard should be sufficiently high and modern culture should be insisted upon.

Mr. Asad Ali supported Mr. Bannerjee's amendment.

#### Lalit Mohan Chatterjee.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Chatterjee supported the first part of the amendment as in that case by conferring degrees on Oriental studies the new university would be able to show something which the Calcutta University had not so far, but he did not support the second part of the amendment against which the Calcutta University Commission had already reported. In his opinion distinctive feature in manner of conferring degrees should be maintained.

Messrs Chanda and Ismail Chowdhury supported the amendment.

Mr. Shafi accepted the happy compromise arrived at between the mover and Mr. Bannerjee and said that it would be the duty of the Government to maintain a high standard of examination so that the degree in these departments may rank as high as in others. The amendment was further altered and accepted in the following form:—That after sub-clause (4) of clause 22 the following subclause be inserted, namely (5) the Ordinances shall provide for departments of Oriental studies (including departments of Islamic and Sanskrit studies) in the faculty of Arts in which the same degree shall be conferred as in the other departments of that faculty, and that subclause (5) of clause 22 be renumbered (6).

#### Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee moved for the inclusion of faculty of technology along with other faculties such as Science, Law, Medicine, Agriculture, etc. He (Mr. Bannerjee) said that all over India the necessity was felt for the inclusion of this subject of technology along with medicine and agriculture. Men like Sir Rash Behari Ghosh would come forward with generous donation to stimulate this beneficent step. In order to popularise the university it was desirable that technology should be included along with medicine and agriculture.

#### Maharaja of Kassimbazar.

Maharaja of Kassimbazar and Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail supported the amendment.

#### Rai Sitanath Ray.

Rai Sitanath Ray for her supporting the amendment said that he was sorry the claims of technology had been overlooked by the framers of the bill and the Select Committee. He quoted the opinion of the Industrial Commission to prove the importance of technology on industrial development and urged the necessity of the inclusion of the faculty of technology.

#### Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri said although the University could not undertake this costly step at the start they could keep it as an ideal to be striven after.

#### Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi replying said the circumstances in which Decca was reconstituted did not permit at present to take up that question, but provision was there to include it as soon as practicable.

The Government sympathised with the demand.

Mr. Bannerjee asked for an assurance as to when the matter could be taken up by the Government.

Mr. Shafi replying said that the matter mainly concerned Local Government and the Government of India could not give an assurance.

Mr. Bannerjee said in view of the strong public opinion in favour of his proposal he would press his amendment. The amendment was put to the council and rejected by 17 voting for and 35 voting against it.

The Council at this stage rose for lunch.

#### After Lunch.

The Council reassembled after lunch when discussion of the amendment on the Decca University Bill was resumed.

#### Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee moved that the University shall include a Hindu advisory board as there was a provision for a Mohammedan advisory board. If no board of a particular kind was specially mentioned he would not have moved the amendment and if the words "Mohammedan advisory board" were removed he would withdraw it.

#### Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.

Rai Sitanath Ray supported Mr. Bannerjee. Nawab Ali Chaudhuri regretted the amendment was unnecessary and superfluous. If another board was sought to be added to the already complicated conditions, it would only lead to a wider spirit of conflict. He would like to see the Mohammedan Advisory Board extinguished rather than the springing up of another Hindu board.

Mr. Bannerjee welcomed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri's suggestion and urged the elimination of the Mohammedan Advisory Board.

#### Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi congratulated non official members on having reached a compromise. The Government would willingly delete any motion regarding Mohammedan Advisory Board. It was agreed to delete the words "Mohammedan Advisory Board".

#### Communal Representation.

#### Mr. Bannerjee.

At this stage Mr. Bannerjee announced a compromise that had been arrived at between Hindu and Mohammedan members of the Council who had given notice of amendments on the question of communal representation. He said—We have had very anxious consideration on this matter between our Mohammedan friends and ourselves and we have at last agreed that all amendments in respect of communal representation which find a place in this bill when proceeding from my friend Rai Sitanath Ray, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri or myself should be deleted from the Agenda. I hope this compromise will commend itself to the approval of this council.



making this announcement I desire to make one reservation, viz., that we, Rai Sitanath, Nawab Ali Chowdhury or myself do not in the slightest degree deviate from the position we have taken up in several amendments in respect of communal representation, but for the sake of peace and co-operation and for the sake of creating an atmosphere which will be helpful to the successful working of the Dacca University scheme, which awaits experiment, we have arrived at this compromise in the highest interests of the country (applause.)

#### Rai Sitanath Ray.

Rai Sitanath Ray in withdrawing his amendments on the question of communal representation served he wanted to avoid mutual bickerings and restore good feelings between the parties who were vitally interested in the Bill although he still adhered to the view that it could do no good to introduce communal representation in the matter of education which should be conducted by thoroughly efficient men.

#### Nawab Ali Chowdhury.

Nawab Ali Chowdhury similarly withdrew his amendments touching on that question and expressed his gratitude to Mr. Bannerjee for the part he had taken in effecting a compromise.

Mr. Bannerjee then withdrew his amendments.

#### Mr. Chanda.

Mr. Chanda moved that in clause 28 for sub clause 3 the following be substituted:—(3) The court on the recommendation of the executive council or on its own motion when it sees fit pass any statute. In case the court initiates any statute the same shall be sent to the executive council in the first instance for consideration and report and the Court shall take such report into consideration in dealing with the matter. In the case of disagreement between the court and the council regarding a statute submitted by the executive council, the court shall remit the statute to the executive council and shall take such report into consideration in dealing with the matter.

#### Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Sharp replying quoted the opinion of the Sadler Commission on this point and regretted he could not accept the amendment. Mr. Chanda next withdrew four amendments which related to drafting.

#### Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee next moved an amendment suggesting the limitation of the scope of Dacca University within municipal limits of Dacca. He quoted a letter of the Government of India dated 4th April 1912 to the Government of Bengal and also referred to the resolution of the Government of Bengal dated 27th May 1912, in both of which it was suggested that the operations of the University should be limited within the Municipal limits of the city. He also quoted from the report of the Dacca University committee, which also held a similar opinion and said an unitary university could not be effective if its operations were extended.

#### Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri by way of amendment said that the powers of the Dacca University be extended up to 15 miles area and mentioned that Calcutta University had already made a move to extend its territorial jurisdiction of the new University to 15 miles.

#### Muhammad Ismail Chaudhuri.

Muhammad Ismail Chaudhuri and Sir Umar Hyat Khan supported the amendment of Mr. Bannerjee and said it would be inconvenient to extend the area of the Dacca University to 15 miles as suggested by Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.

#### Mr. Chanda.

Mr. Chanda suggested that both these amendments should be dropped and that the original clause should stand as in the bill.

#### Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi replying said if Mr. Bannerjee's amendment were accepted it would be impossible to affiliate any college in Dacca. Considering the site of the proposed university a radius of five miles from the university would be proper and suitable. The Council ought to adhere to the original proposal.

Both the amendments were rejected.

#### Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee's next amendment related to the appointment of the first Vice-Chancellor by the Governor in Council and not by the Governor-General in Council. He moved it with the sole intention of securing autonomy for the university.

The amendment was rejected.

The last stage of the consideration of amendments was reached by Mr. Chanda withdrawing four amendments and Mr. Bannerjee moving three amendments most important of which related to recruitment of professors and readers for the new university in England. Mr. Bannerjee moved for the deletion of the clause for appointment of Selection Board in the United Kingdom to recruit professors and readers from there. He strongly objected to recruiting third class men from England as it would result in lowering the status of university. There was no evidence that the work of the Selection Boards had been satisfactory and as Mr. Sasri reminded them the other day there was great dissatisfaction at the manner in which selections were made to the recruitment of professorial staff in India. Their work was so badly done that there was no justification for this incubus in the bill.

#### Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Sharp replying said he would like to see Mr. Bannerjee's figures to corroborate them moreover in such cases it was not always safe to have resort to statistics. The actual test was whether the men recruited at home in past had been successful in the discharge of their duties. He had no hesitation in saying they had worked wonderfully well. Mr. Shafi said the Sadler Commission had recommended the appointment of a Selection Board of 5 members and the Select Committee had effected a distinct improvement in it. The Board would consist of five members of whom one would be nominated by the Chancellor, two would be appointed by the University and the remaining two by the Secretary of State. Thus the interests of university was strongly represented. The real test of a man's work was his failure or success in discharging the duties entrusted to him. The mover had not quoted a single instance to show any failure.

#### Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee replying said it would be putting oneself in very undesirable position to quote any individual as having

fallen short of his duties. The matter was a question of general policy and he did not intend to fix any insinuation against any particular persons. The motion was put to vote and regulated by 39 to 9.

Mr. Bannerjee moved that professors shall be recruited in England at the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Academic Council may determine and when such recommendation has been made a Committee of Selection for the purpose shall be constituted. There was no doubt, he said, that the Sadler Commission had put the percentage of professors at 35 percent, but he was not prepared to surrender his conscience and resign to that decision.

#### Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi said that if they took Readerships out of the purview of the Selection Boards there remained only 33 percent to be selected in England.

Mr. Bannerjee:—What is your data for that percentage?

Mr. Shafi:—Because the figure represents a suitable proportion.

Mr. Bannerjee:—Why not one fourth, that is also suitable.

The amendment was rejected.

#### Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee's amendment to effect that appointments to readerships should not be made in England was accepted. This finished the discussion of amendments which including those withdrawn amounted to fifty four.

After the amendments were disposed of Mr. Shafi moved that the Dacca University Bill as amended be passed.

#### Mir Asad Ali.

Mir Asad Ali congratulated the Educational Member for the successful steering of the Bill and he was glad to see that a peaceful settlement had been reached on the matter of Communal Representation and wished to see some more universities established in India in the near future on the modern lines.

#### Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri said that the Secretariat Building in Dacca should be utilized as the Moslem Hall. It was absolutely necessary that in making appointments of teachers and professors the Government should pay special attention to Moslem candidates. This demand, he said, was supported by the Sadler Commission. The fact was they wanted adequate number of Mahomedan professors and teachers and warmly deplored his Hindu colleagues for their attitude of condescension and compromise. Mr. Shafi would be remembered in Eastern Bengal as having added unprecedented stimulus to the cause of Mahomedan Education. On behalf of Eastern Bengal he made the farthest request that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should open the University of Dacca. Concluding Nawab Ali Chaudhuri paid a warm tribute to Lord Chelmsford's Government for the passage of the Bill.

Sir Umar Hyat Khan supported the Bill.

#### Mr. K. V. Reddi Naidu.

Mr. K. V. Reddi said that the present University was a discredited institution in old universities. He believed that in the matter of education there would be no dissentient voice to oppose advancement although he had his own grievances in the question of Communal Representation, but from the spirit of conciliation and compromise which had been exhibited to-day, he learnt that at least the supreme council was, unlike his own Presidency, somewhat free from prejudice and was ready to arrive at compromise in the interests of the country.

#### Mr. L. M. Chatterjee.

Mr. L. M. Chatterjee said that the Dacca University would be an ideal university wherein the future sons of India would receive most beneficial education and wherein Hindus and Mahomedans would work side by side with the ideal of pursuing sound culture and of shaping life and character which was the sole object of the University to secure.

#### Mr. Sasri.

Mr. Sasri was entirely in sympathy with the motion, but he deplored and deprecated one or two imprudences of the Government which had given rise to unwarranted misconception even in some friendly quarters that this University was predominantly a Mahomedan University. There was no need of pointing in the Bill Clause 5, provisions of which could be found only in the case of the Benares University which was merely for the benefit of Hindu population. Moreover the exception proposed by the Sadler Commission had not been safeguarded. He was gratified just like Mr. Reddi that the question of communal representation had been settled by mutual agreement, but he was not for approving the result of the compromise because one of the undesirable consequences would be that other universities which were considering charges on the lines of the Sadler Commission report would ask for similar representation as evidenced by the attitude of the Punjab University which had contemplated the introduction of communal representation in Dacca model. He was sorry the principle of communal representation was admitted without necessary corrections and also that the control of Government was seen everywhere on the face of the Bill. Mr. Sasri in conclusion spoke with feeling on some of her dangerous positions of the Bill particularly about the fixation of the percentage of appointments to professorships from England and said it was not at all beneficial to the University as it was the character of professors that was going to be impressed on the University. At this stage at 5-30 p.m. the Council adjourned for an hour.

#### Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

The Council reassembled at 6-30. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy regretted that the effect of compromise both in and outside the Council was unfortunately lost owing to Mr. Sasri's criticism and said it was the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal who were very keen about having this Bill passed, because of their backwardness.

#### Fundit Malaviya.

Fundit Malaviya congratulated Nawab Ali Chaudhuri on his achieving success in the matter and said he was of the opinion that the passage of the Bill would be hailed with enthusiasm both by Mahomedans and Hindus of Eastern Bengal. He looked forward to the period when this University which he regarded as a national university would impart education not merely in the facilities mentioned in the Bill but in technology and commerce and all other departments of human activity. The starting of any institution, whatever might be its defects was part of the national work done. No doubt this bill was not a perfect piece of legislation, but they had

agreed to bury their differences as regards the question of communal representation. Responsibility for any feature of the Bill did not rest upon any one or two members of the Council but upon them all. If their Mahomedan friends sincerely felt nervous about their position and wanted communal representation not with a desire to affect the interests of Hindu youths but merely to safeguard the interests of Mahomedan youths it was the bounden duty of the Hindus to respect their desires and feel satisfied that provision had been made for communal representation, so that this institution might be launched in existence under most happy circumstances. Once they had arrived at that conclusion they must put aside all their differences on this question. The best remedy for the state of things which they deplored would be in the creation of this University and by its broadening and enlightening influence.

#### Chaudhuri Mahomed Ismail.

Chaudhuri Mahomed Ismail congratulated the Government on the smooth passage of the Bill and regretted the uncharitable remarks of Mr. Sastri and Mr. Bannerjee about communal representation. He hoped this would not mar the unity between the two communities. He desired to sink all personal differences.

#### Mr. Sarma.

Mr. Sarma was glad of the compromise because the happy feeling which existed now would be useful in one day in removing the special representation which Mahomedans themselves recognised as a transitional measure. He strongly deplored the question of communal representation should descend from political area to educational area. It was not a matter of surprise to him that anyone who spoke with feeling about communal representation at the present political state of the country should be at a discount.

#### Maharaja of Cossimbazar.

Maharaja of Cossimbazar congratulated the Government and said that communal representation would after a few years be removed.

#### Mr. De la Fosse.

Mr. De la Fosse spoke in order to remove a misconception which might arise on account of Mr. Sasri's somewhat undeserved reflection upon the motives of the Calcutta University Commission in reference to their proposal about the committees for the selection of professors from England. He quoted three passages from the report and said they had to such motives as had been ascribed by Mr. Sasri.

#### Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi in winding up the debate said that it was a source of almost satisfaction to him to have taken steps towards the realisation of the ultimate goal set before them by Calcutta University Commission, namely, the establishment of unitary teaching and residential universities in various educational centres of this country. He referred to Nawab Ali Chaudhuri's plea for their having to provide for adequate number of Mahomedan teachers on the University and said:—In thanking me for my work in connection with this Bill Nawab Ali Chaudhuri referred to the tug-of-war as he characterises it which took place between him and me during the sittings of the Select Committee. May I remind him that at that time I was a representative and advocate of the Moslem community. Now an Indian member of the Government of India, I am a representative of whole India and not of any particular community, and I have to hold the scales even among various communities which have so important a stake in the country. Nawab Ali Chaudhuri also expressed a wish that the new University may be opened by the Prince of Wales. I shall convey his wish to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Mr. Shafi next referred to Mr. Sasri's criticism of the Bill and said:—I do not wish to enter into any controversy about it at this late stage, but I do wish to make a complaint and I venture to submit that I am warranted to make it. Mr. Sasri assumed the role of an outside critic, who, after the publication of a work, writes an essay in a magazine criticising it. He has forgotten that he is a co-author of this work. He is a member of this Council, who has been present all along when every one of these provisions in the Bill was under discussion. I submit that it is very hard on me and the Council that he should have kept quiet and adopted an attitude of absolute silence while these provisions were under discussion and should have instituted a critical review of it now that the Bill is about to be passed. I wish he had not characterised compromise between the Hindus and the Musalmans in that difficult and painful subject of communal representation as informal. So far as the Government of India are concerned, I can assure the Hon'ble Members that they are sincerely gratified that the compromise suggested by them was accepted by the representatives of the two communities mainly interested in the establishment of the Dacca University. This is a conclusive proof of the fact that the need for co-operation mentioned by H.E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in their joint report has found a responsive echo in the hearts of sincere well-wishers of this country. I have never known of a legislation in which apart from holding honest differences of opinion there was greater harmony and co-operation between various elements in the Legislative Council, official and non-official, European and Indian and Hindu and Mahomedan. If during the last few months of my tenure of office I have in some measure made some efforts to bring about this desirable consummation, I am proud of having assisted in what I have always believed to be one of the foremost duties of an Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

In conclusion Mr. Shafi referred amidst applause to the indefatigable energy and great assistance which the Hon'ble Mr. De la Fosse had rendered to the department in the evolution of this Bill and also acknowledged the help rendered to the department by Mr. Anderson before he went home. He hoped that Dacca University scheme would take shape on the spot and that all those who had a hand in its future progress would be helped in the same spirit of co-operation and goodwill in which the representatives of Bengal had helped in the final stage of the Bill (Applause.)

The motion to pass the Bill was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Council rose at 7-25 p.m. and adjourned till 22nd instant.

A destructive fire occurred in Proma on Tuesday night and over one hundred wooden houses were totally gutted out. The fire started in a Burmese house, wherein a youth was boiling rice. Hundreds of people have been rendered homeless. The Municipal fire brigade was quickly on the scene thereby preventing the fire travelling eastwards to the Railway station and Bazaar.





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ఉమ్మడి - రోజువారపు శెట్టి,

గురుసామి శెట్టి కంపెనీ,

26, ప్రెజిడెన్సీ రోడ్డు, మదరాసు.

ఈ వాణిజ్యము గాను, పూర్వము నుండియు వలస  
వస్తువులను పరిశీలించుటకు వుంచబడును. ఈయ  
జవాబుది అధికారియగు అప్పటి మేరకు నియమ  
పరచుటకు. ఒకవేల అర్థమయ్యి నిజము తయారు  
కావచ్చును. వలస మా నెట్టుకొని తెలుసుకోవచ్చును.

## మలయ చందనము

గనెరియా అను తెగలోగలవల మళాయము.

ఈవస్తువు లేదు. పితాగోపీతో వదిలేదు  
నియమిత, తెలుపు, తవ్వ, అను మా  
ను పితరముల తెగలోగలవల మళాయము  
గ్రామములో మౌనము. అనేక రాజ  
శిబిరములలో వాడబడిన గొప్ప  
ద్రావణము. వెల దీర్చి 1-1 ను 2-4-0.



## పంచాంగము

రాధాసంవత్సరము. శ్రీపాదవారిది. అనేక  
ధర్మశాస్త్రవిషయములు కలవు. వెల 1-1 0-2-0.

వాలుగు ప్రతులకు తక్కువ వంతుబడవు.  
(1251) గంధర్వపార్వతీ, రాయవరం, (గోదావరి)

రంగు పని వాండ్రకు  
రంగువ్యాపారస్తులకు  
మిక్కిలి నాణ్యమైన సరకులు  
మాగ్నటాక్రిస్టల్స్ పొడగు  
(Magenta Crystals and powder Solubule blue)  
నీలవర్ణముగలది కాగుగా వుండును.  
మాలాచైట్ ఆకువచ్చునీ క్రిస్టల్స్  
(Malachite Green Crystals).  
కాంగో ఎర్రనిది (Congo Red)  
నూనాలను, వెలలకు ఈ క్రిందివిలాసమునకు ప్రాచు  
రతము. ఒక బాబువానిక తక్కువ బదులియ్యబడును.  
నమస్కృతమైన మేజంటా కావలయును.  
B. M. Ranade  
172 Khoja Moholla, Mandvi  
Bcmby.